

was to put vessels on the ship lanes new and fast enough to compete with foreign ships, which have gradually been outclassing American-built vessels. Up to the present the program contemplated under the Jones-White Act has been retarded and contracts have been let for only 12 vessels of about 115,000 tons. The present program will increase that amount 400 per cent, he said.

Casting further light on the proposed new five-day "super-Leviathans," Mr. Brown said that the contract would call for the building of liners to be built in 2½ years; another in three years, and a third in six years.

Abreast With the Times

The interdepartmental committee has no doubt that these contracts will be taken. The Shipping Board stated, for example, that the Leviathan, already laid down in two vessels to cost \$25,000,000 each.

"It is obvious that vessels 10 to 15 years old cannot compete with modern ships," Mr. Brown said. "The average service life of a vessel is about 20 years, and the Leviathan, for example, is 17 years old. Our object is to try to keep shipping abreast of the art, and to make sure that new vessels are constructed."

Mr. Brown said that he expected the announced program would keep shipyards busy for a long period. At the present capacity of the Nation's yards it would take about 10 years to complete the program, Mr. Brown anticipated rapid action on the contracts. He said they should be awarded by the first of February, "at the latest," and that shipyards should be "humming" by next summer.

As to whether preference in awarding mail contracts should be given to lowest bidders, or to those companies which purchased Shipping Board vessels, Mr. Brown said that his own interpretation of the law was that preference should go to low bidders. However, he said, if Congress were of a contrary view it could pass legislation between now and the granting of the awards without disturbing the programs.

Two Objectives in View

The President's plans for farm relief are intended to serve a dual purpose. First, the increased funds that are to be made available for farm relief will aid materially in the immediate problem of stimulating general business conditions. Second, by hastening the stabilization of agriculture the Government strengthens the position of this vital industry as a future source of economic rescue.

Thus by helping agriculture to more readily help itself, the President proposes to accomplish two objectives at the same time—the immediate situation and further the interests of the future.

This he will undertake by enlarging the extent and variety of agricultural relief in three parallel ways. There are a reduction in the interest rates of agriculture, credits, extended Federal aid for road building to include "feeder" or farm-to-market highways, and organization through the Federal Farm Board of a nationalizing the activities and programs of agricultural groups will greatly increase their effectiveness and strength.

Projects Already Under Way

All three projects are already in motion; the first and last through the agency of the farm board and the Department of Agriculture and the second is the form of a bill by Cassius C. Dowell (R.), Representative from Iowa of the House Roads Committee, to increase from \$75,000,000 to \$125,000,000 the annual appropriation for federal highway aid. The additional \$50,000,000 would be used for the subsidiary roads; a subsidy which up to now has been resisted by the Federal Government. The President Coolidge on several occasions specifically rejecting and opposing such an increase.

Under President Hoover's plans this extension of government aid would be used to two ends: to speed the immediate present and building for the future. Only by such sound projects, he holds, can really lasting gains be obtained from the great economic mobilization he is inspiring. And such lasting gains are above all his real objective.

The President's program in relation to agriculture was ascertained following a conference between him and a group of representatives of the four national farm organizations. The farm leaders first discussed the situation with Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, and Alexander Legge, chairman of the Farm Board, and then met with the President in the White House.

Upon the completion of this meeting Mr. Hyde, on behalf of the President, made a statement which outlines the President's general plan. From sources close to the President, word was forthcoming of the third phase of the program, the endeavor to organize a national council among the agricultural groups.

Organization of Council

Mr. Hyde said: "The representatives of the four national agricultural organizations canvassed the situation with the President. As representing such organizations, they expressed themselves in hearty accord with the President's program for stabilizing the general industrial situation and securing the continuance of prosperity."

"The general opinion expressed was that confidence has been gained in agriculture and that the morale of agriculture is now better than it has been for years past. Except in short-crop areas, there has been genuine improvement in agriculture and an increased income and therefore an increased buying power this year."

"The representatives assembled considered that agriculture has suffered and is now suffering to some extent from high interest rates induced by the absorption of credit for speculative purposes."

Lower Interest Rates

"They felt that a concerted action by the credit agencies of the Government is now possible and that such action would reflect back to agriculture the lower interest rate. It was also the opinion of the conferees that the savings which might thus be made to agriculture by the lower interest rates would immediately be reflected back into the markets through the purchase of necessary equipment and supplies for the farm."

"The conferees also favored an immediate extension of the road program with special emphasis on farm-to-market roads."

"The opinion also was expressed that agricultural prices which had suffered in sympathetic action in the stock market have now begun to recover, and that the efforts of the farm board in stabilizing those prices have been very helpful."

"The representatives of agriculture present also pledged support to cooperate in every possible way in the support of the President's program for stabilizing the industrial situation and mobilizing the economic power of agriculture."

Millions in State Projects

In the first group of responses from state executives in reply to his telegram to the 48 governors of the Union asking for their co-operation in his great undertaking, the President was informed of approximately \$230,000,000 in state building projects that five states have already underway.

From Flem D. Sampson, Governor of Kentucky, the President was advised of \$27,000,000 in road and bridge work in that State. Albert C. Ritchie, Governor of Maryland, outlined over \$13,000,000 in state construction items. Charles W. Foley, Governor of New Hampshire, wired of \$7,000,000 that his State is spending for such work. Myers W. Cooper, Governor of Ohio, told of over \$28,000,000 in construction plans, and John S. Fischer, Governor of Pennsylvania, advised that his State will spend \$155,000,000 in highway and public building work.

Business of Small Loans

Unaffected by Stock Crash

CHICAGO — Prosperity in the United States among the great mass of the people has not been affected by the crash of the stock market, the experience of the small loan business, which reacts closely to the fortunes of the workingman, indicates.

L. C. Harbison, president of the Household Finance Corporation, reports fewer delinquencies last month, after the crash started than in any other month this year.

"The small loan business will have no increase of losses and no increase of profits that can be traced directly to the stock market," Mr. Harbison said. "Eighty-five per cent of the people and eighty-five per cent of business will go on just as it always has. There will be practically no readjustment."

"We are lending money at the rate of \$5,000,000 a month and have on our books 235,000 active accounts representing every fundamental industry. We know that these people will continue to work just as they always have. The truck driver, the milkman, the mailman will all make their rounds. The clerk will continue to sell, the laborer toil. They always do. They will eat and live and dress just as they always have."

"The small loan industry has known for 50 years that character is the best collateral in the world. Almost any man who loses employment, if he faces a crisis, can get help to tide him over. The small loan company knows, if he is a worker, that he will not long be idle."

Stock Deflation to Aid Industry, Hurley Declares

CHICAGO (AP)—Edward N. Hurley, war-time chairman of the Shipping Board and prominent Chicago manufacturer, said the 1930 business outlook is distinctly encouraging.

Mr. Hurley, in an address before the Illinois Manufacturers' Cost Association, pointed out that the recent deflation in stock market values actually represents a positive gain because it "insures to industry more and cheaper capital, relieving it of the pressure to earn extravagant profits."

"There is nothing wrong with American business," Mr. Hurley added. "We have everything today that we had on Sept. 1 of this year in the way of wealth, grains and earned income. Nothing has disappeared except some delusions as to the amount of profits which American industries might earn in years to come."

WARDER RELEASED IN BAIL

NEW YORK (AP)—Frank H. Warder, former state superintendent of banks, who was convicted of having accepted a \$10,000 bribe in connection with the failure of the City Trust Company, has been released from the Toms in \$50,000 bail pending his appeal of the jury verdict.

FLYING BOATS ORDERED

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Keystone Aircraft Corporation of Bristol, Pa., has received contracts amounting to \$1,067,828 for the construction of 18 patrol flying boats for the navy.

PORT TO MATCH RAILWAY PLANS IN JERSEY CITY

Thousands to Be Added to Working Force—Entire Harbor to Benefit

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Following immediately upon announcement that the New York and New Jersey tunnel commissions would renew their recommendation for construction of another vehicular tube under the Hudson River, the port of New York Authority made public its plans for a port development "of the first magnitude" which will provide facilities for the largest steamships afloat or now under construction.

The project will not only provide additional employment for thousands of workers, officials said, but when completed, will bring new business to the entire harbor and provide much needed pier facilities for fast passenger and freight steamships.

It will be financed with bonds to be amortized from revenue, the entire property ultimately reverting to Jersey City.

Four Modern Steel Piers

The proposed plan includes construction of four modern steel piers, 1000 to 1200 feet in length; marginal street railway for freight arriving on all five trunk lines which terminate in Jersey City, with access to each of the piers; a marine basin at South Cove, at the foot of Henderson Street, which will berth freight vessels and harbor craft, and a new highway to run north along the water front from Little Basin directly behind the new city piers of the Pennsylvania and Erie railroads to the entrance of the Holland Tunnel.

The City Commissioners of Jersey City will have full control of the piers and terminals when completed, but the revenues until the bonds are amortized will apply to the bonds, according to the announcement. Rentals and leases will be through the City Commissioners.

The new development will harmonize with the enormous pier and warehouse program now under way by the Pennsylvania, the Erie and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroads. It was said in informed circles. New piers, warehouses, factories and cold storage plants are included in the railroad project, running from the Hoboken line to the old Pennsylvania station at the foot of Exchange Place, Jersey City. The terminals will provide for direct transfer from railroad cars to the holds of ships and from ships to cars, doing away with lighters and land haulage by trucks, it was said.

Welcomed by New York

W. J. L. Banham, president of the New York Board of Trade, said the Jersey City development would be welcomed by New York men and would not conflict with plans to meet the needs of steamship lines for piers of the largest size directly on the New York City water front.

John F. Galvin, chairman of the Port Authority, in making the announcement, declared that "additional modern facilities are a port necessity," and that the new development will be carried out on that basis.

"In time we shall, I believe," he added, "demonstrate the value to every municipality in the district of the methods of co-operation provided by the two states in the creation of the Port Authority."

Southern Pacific Lines to Expand \$50,000,000

SAN FRANCISCO—Announcing a policy of "full steam ahead," Paul Shoup, president of the Southern Pacific Lines, has just disclosed that the Pacific lines of his company contemplate new investment expenditures of more than \$50,000,000 during 1930. Within the next 10 days, he said, the company will place a \$5,000,000 order for 120,789 tons of steel rail for delivery next year.

The entire proposed budget will be for new equipment, extensions and betterments on the company's Pacific lines and its subsidiaries, the North-western Pacific and Pacific Electric. Major items listed in the company's investment program for the coming year show that nearly all of the large expenditures will be in its operating equipment and facilities through labor, purchase and construction channels.

The company plans to expend \$15,000,000 during the coming year, new sidings, heavier rail, ballasting of tracks and similar improvements. With the new expenditure for 1930,

the railroad will circulate an additional \$21,000,000 already appropriated for the current year, 1929, but not yet expended. These sums will be spent as capital investment in the completion of important railroad projects now under way.

Matthews Library Goes to Columbia

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Three hundred volumes, comprising the special collection of the late Prof. Brainerd Matthews, who for nearly a quarter of a century occupied the chair of dramatic literature at Columbia University, have come into the permanent possession of the library of the university and are now on display in the Brainerd Matthews Dramatic Museum.

Bound in the volumes, all of which were either written by him or dedicated to him, are 232 autographed letters, Mark Twain, Rudyard Kipling, Henry Cabot Lodge, Theodore Roosevelt, Thomas Bailey Aldrich and other leading literators of the last several decades are represented in the correspondence.

Simultaneous gifts to the Columbia Library were announced by Mr. Howson from Mrs. Humphrey-Johnstone, of a collection of autograph letters written by Emerson, Robert Browning, James Russell Lowell, William Morris and others to her sister, Emma Laurus, from Prof. R. M. Raymond of his general collection on mining, and from Dr. Talcott Williams, first director of the school of journalism, of his library representing a collection gathered over a lifetime.

Other donors were Miss Adelaide Reckford and William A. Melikham, both of the class of '86, Miss Reckford giving \$2500 for the purchase of economic and industrial geography books in the school of business, in memory of her father, Louis Joseph Reckford.

Ability in Library Needed, Is Report

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The attitude in many quarters toward the field of library service, that it requires less ability than other professions, was assailed by Dr. C. C. Williamson, director of the school of library service at Columbia University, in his report to Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia.

"Vocational advisers in certain institutions of high rank," Dr. Williamson said, "quite unconsciously pursue a policy of directing graduates of mediocre ability and attainments into library service. It is not at all uncommon for any applicant to admit that he thinks of turning to library work because there seems to be nothing else open to him."

"Men and women who have tried unsuccessfully one or more kinds of work, frequently decide they are certain to succeed as librarians if they are permitted to take the training. The same complaint is heard, of course, in regard to the profession of teaching."

One of the results of this circumstance, Dr. Williamson said, is that the school of library service does not frequently enter library work. Lack of ability to read modern languages he characterized as one of the most common shortcomings.

TEXTILE INSTITUTE ADMITS 10 PLANTS

NEW YORK (AP)—Announcement is made of the admission of 10 cotton mills to membership in the Cotton Textile Institute.

The mills, which have a total of 312,080 spindles, are: Cross Cotton Mills Company, Marion, N. C.; Denison Cotton Mill Company, Denison, Tex.; Eastman Cotton Mills, Eastman, Ga.; Entwistle Manufacturing Company, Rockingham, N. C.; Eshburg Yarn Company, Cichburg, Mass.; Hanna Pickett Mills, No. Rockingham, N. C.; Royal Cotton Mills, Wake Forest, N. C.; Santee Mills, Orangeburg, S. C.; Steele's Mills, Rockingham, N. C.; and Wilson Cotton Mills Company, Wilson, N. C.

George A. Sloan, president of the institute, announced that 15 mills, with 563,146 spindles, have renewed their membership, making a total of 17,097,156 spindles in the institute's membership.

Rebel Forces Withdrawing

HANKOW (AP)—Leading Nationalist generals and their staffs from the Hupeh and Honan fronts have arrived here for a conference, indicating that fighting between Nationalist and Kuomintang forces in both areas had ceased.

The Kuomintang forces continued their westward withdrawal in both provinces, and the Nationalist advance was checked. An

CHINA APPEALS TO LEAGUE TO HALT RUSSIANS

(Continued from Page 1)

the instance of President Chiang Kai-shek, after receipt of a protest from Chang Hsueh-liang, Governor of Manchuria, who complained that he is tired of spending money on behalf of Nanking's policy, which has cost \$10,000,000 so far.

Chang wants monetary support or peace. Official Russian sources here tell the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor that the border raids had become unbearable, and that it was the design of the present drive to push the Chinese and White Russians so far from the border that they would be unable to harry the noncombatants, who were terrorized. They deny that it is the intention to seize the entire railway now.

It is noteworthy that Russia has not altered its stand since the July ultimatum, which demanded return of the status quo before commencing the parleys. The Chinese wish talk before action.

The effect of Russia's general offensive, therefore, is not unlikely to make parleys possible without loss to Russian prestige. How far the drive must proceed before the Chinese swallow their dignity, it is impossible to forecast.

Americans in War Zone

Promised Safe Conduct

WASHINGTON (AP)—A dispatch from Harbin received in Washington said General Wan Fu-lin, governor of Heilungkiang, has ordered the military authorities at Kharil, near the Manchurian-Siberian border, to assist all Americans there to evacuate.

State Department officials said they knew of no Americans in the vicinity of Kharil, but that Americans frequently go there for wool buying.

The message added that persons arriving at Harbin confirmed that the Chinese garrison at Manchul station either has surrendered or has been dispersed in the vicinity of Lake Dalaunor and that troops from the Dalaunor region are retreating to Kharil, looting en route. Bombs were reported to have been dropped on the outskirts of Kharil and the Chinese soldiers were said to have looted Chinese and foreign property before fleeing in the direction of the Kharil Mountains.

A further report stated that the Chinese military authorities in Manchuria have given orders for the destruction of Kharil by fire and that the native quarter of the city began burning Nov. 25.

Katsui Debutchi, Japanese Ambassador, conferred for two hours with State Department officials regarding the Chinese-Soviet situation on the activities in Manchuria, as received from American and Japanese diplomatic consular officers in China.

Mr. Debutchi told the Secretary that information from the Government of Chinese sources was that the Soviet forces had bombed Dalaunor, 16 miles from Manchul, but that no information had been received regarding an attack on Kharil, the first large station of the Chinese Eastern Railway east of Dalaunor.

Shoes and Hosiery

for all occasions that require distinction in dress.

We Carry Cinderella Shoe Dressings

Thomas & Peirce & Son

Westminster and Dorrance Streets PROVIDENCE, R. I.

A Laundry Service

for Every Individual and Family Need

Colonial Laundries

Telephone Gaspee 6077

ROBERT G. HOLT AND ASSOCIATES

FIRE, MARINE AND BURGLARY INSURANCE

FIDELITY AND SURETY BONDS

15 EXCHANGE ST., PROVIDENCE

Please remember we represent ALL STEAMSHIP LINES AND CRUISE COMPANIES

For

Tickets Tours

We wouldn't be surprised if you spent the better part of your shopping time in this enchanting place. And no wonder. Linens from Belgium and Ireland, leather from Morocco, Hungarian pottery, dainty things from France, gifts of Oriental splendor, and many, many more.

So do visit this fascinating Gift Shop if only to browse about. You'll find it in the former Millinery Salon, Second Floor.

Thanksgiving Sale

Our Regular \$8.98 Size, 64x82

All Linen Bleached Damask Sets

With 12 Napkins to Match

Hemstitched; made in Ireland; assorted patterns; neatly boxed. Limit 2 sets to a purchaser. Specially priced, a set.

OUTLET LINEN STORE, Street Floor, Rest

The Outlet Company

STATION WJAR—PROVIDENCE, R. I.

agreement between these factions apparently has been reached. Details, however, have not been divulged.

Nationalists Bomb Wuchow

CANTON (AP)—Wireless dispatches from Wuchow stated that the Nationalist army biplane squadron raided and bombed that city and the nearby Kwangsi border on Nov. 26, killing many persons, terrorizing the populace and inflicting serious property damage.

Refugees Reach Harbin

HARBIN (AP)—Six thousand refugees from the Kharil area, which was invaded Nov. 24 by Russian forces, have arrived here.

Women Members Join in Attack on Thomas

LONDON (AP)—Lady Rhonda, one of the most prominent business women of the country and a director of 30 companies, has led England's employed femininity in a counter-attack on J. H. Thomas, Lord Privy Seal and Minister of Employment.

In a speech to the House of Commons, Mr. Thomas had denounced "women pin-money workers" as economically unfair and against the interests of the Nation. "No legislation can cure it," he said. "It is a question of moral responsibility. The number of women engaged in industry today doing work that men did prior to the war is very substantial—women that need not be so employed."

Lady Rhonda retorted with: "It is strange that Mr. Thomas, a Socialist, should be advocating idleness for any section of the community. It is ridiculous to say that it is against the interest of the Nation for women to work. Everyone either works or is kept by someone else. My own experience in business is that few women are engaged in it on a pin-money basis. Most of them work because they need the money."

She said that even if women have no other responsibilities, "why should they not work to support themselves? Is it fair to expect fathers to support a family of grown-up daughters? Suppose even that many women are working for pin money, what would happen to the pin money when earned? It would be spent some way, and however spent it would create more work."

AIRCRAFT ORDERS REPORTED HEAVY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Consolidated Aircraft Corporation, of Buffalo, has orders for aircraft aggregating \$4,500,000 on its books and "will show earnings for 1929 about on a par with those of last year," according to a statement just issued by George M. Pynchon Jr., of Pynchon & Co., bankers. "The company should net about \$1,300,000 on its 1929 business," he added.

Besides the new Fleetster, the company is building a raised wing airplane with cockpit in the rear, which will be particularly adaptable to mail work, he said. The corporation has also worked out plans for a new amphibian model, powered with twin Wright J-6 motors.

DIAMOND TRADE HALVES WEEK

BRUSSELS (AP)—After a nearly all-night sitting, the general meeting of various syndicates representing the Belgian diamond industry have decided to reduce the working hours by half. It was expected, this would modify production to a point compatible with the changed financial conditions.

Sectional Distributors

for the

FAMOUS

FOOT-SAVER SHOES

for WOMEN

Sullivan Company

FRED S. FENNER, President

159 Westminster St., Providence

Christmas Gifts

May we show them to you?

KENNEDY'S

Westminster and Dorrance Sts.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

What Do You Want?

Do you want a new car, a radio, a home? You can have whatever you want—if you save for it.

A savings account at our nearest branch will help you toward your goal.

INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY

Resources More Than \$150,000,000

Member of Federal Reserve System

Five Providence Offices

Branches in

E. Providence Pawtucket Newport

Woonsocket Bristol Westerly

Pascoag Warren Wickford

Thanksgiving Sale

Our Regular \$8.98 Size, 64x82

All Linen Bleached Damask Sets

With 12 Napkins to Match

Hemstitched; made in Ireland; assorted patterns; neatly boxed. Limit 2 sets to a purchaser. Specially priced, a set.

OUTLET LINEN STORE, Street Floor, Rest

The Outlet Company

STATION WJAR—PROVIDENCE, R. I.

FISCAL SYSTEM IN NEW JERSEY CALLED ARCHAIC

Abolition of State House Commission Advised by Legislators

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TRENTON, N. J.—Far-reaching changes in the method of directing the affairs of the State of New Jersey are recommended in a report by the National Institute of Public Administration just presented to Gov. Morgan F. Larson and the Abell Legislative Investigating Committee. The report characterizes the financial structure of the State as a "most archaic and scrambled arrangement," and, along with the abolition of numerous commissions, boards and agents, favors a state income levy that would tax residents of New Jersey, who have business or carry on their work in New York. The institute holds that by such a tax approximately \$1,500,000 which now goes to New York State would be brought to the New Jersey treasury.

The abolition of the State House Commission, made up of the Governor, the Treasurer and the Controller, was recommended as an obstacle to an effective system of financial administration with its method of compromise among state money managers, often with a political twist, in which responsibility for action is more or less dissipated.

Supervision Advised

LOWELL WOMEN CREDITED WITH MILL REFORMS

Shorter Hours and Better Conditions Traced From 1834 Revolt

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The Women's Bureau, Department of Labor, sees the "spirit of the ladies of Lowell who bravely struck 2000 strong at the signal of a waved pokebonnet in 1834 and aimed at reform in the textile mills through legislation" maintained throughout the industrial history of Massachusetts.

The largest single factor making for the passage of labor legislation for women has been organized labor, the bureau finds. To the Women's Trade Union League in particular is given credit for the passage of such Massachusetts legislation. The National Consumers' League and other social and civic groups are also named as having helped to build up the industrial code.

The dominant industry in Massachusetts is the manufacture of textiles, and to the English background and traditions of its workers the bulletin partly attributes the tendency to better conditions by means of legislation, the method which has been used in England. Concentration of the workers in cities gave them a strength out of proportion to their numbers and made it possible in many cases to elect officials of the textile organizations as legislators.

The passage of practically all legislation shortening the hours of work of women in Massachusetts factories has been due to the constant agitation of the labor movement, from the first 10-hour law in 1874 to the laws of 1919 and 1921, providing for a nine-hour day and 48-hour week and covering manufacturing and mercantile establishments, laundries, hotels, manufacturing and hairdressing establishments, motion picture theaters, elevator operators and switchboard operators in private exchanges. Massachusetts is shown to be one of only seven states that have progressed to the point of guaranteeing to women in certain occupations a working week of not more than 48 hours.

The night work laws of Massachusetts also were passed at the insistence of labor in a campaign extending over 17 years. Women in manufacturing establishments are prohibited to work between the hours of 10 p. m. and 6 a. m., and women in textile mills from 6 p. m. to 6 a. m. Girls under 21 are not permitted to work from 10 p. m. to 5 a. m. in manufacturing, mercantile and certain other specified occupations. Night work legislation is found in only 16 states.

Maine and Massachusetts are two of the 17 states in the United States which have passed 9-hour legislation limiting the hours of women in industry. In highly industrialized Massachusetts, women's hours are further regulated by a 48-hour week law. Lower on the scale stand Connecticut and Rhode Island, with 10-hour legislation; and, lowest of all,

New Hampshire, with a 10½-hour law and Vermont with a 10½-hour law. In regard to weekly limitation, New Hampshire, with a 54-hour law, is slightly in advance of Connecticut, which permits a weekly maximum of 55 hours.

To New Hampshire, however, belongs the distinction of being the first State in the country to regulate by law the length of the working day. This pioneer law of 1847 established a 10-hour day for both men and women "except in pursuance of an express contract requiring a greater time," and not until 40 years later was a law enacted dealing with the hours of women exclusively.

No New England State is found among the 10 states which have passed eight-hour legislation for women. The lead in night-work laws is taken by Connecticut and Massachusetts. In three New England States—Maine, Vermont, and Rhode Island, no night-work laws have been enacted. In New Hampshire while night-work is not prohibited, hours are limited for women in certain occupations to eight a night, except for one night a week, and to 45 a week.

Lack of Information Delays Press Parley

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—The European conference on the transport of newspapers and periodicals found itself in difficulties when the question of existing customs duties and police regulations concerning the transmission of newspapers came up for discussion. No information had been collected on these points which could afford a basis for discussion.

In these circumstances it was therefore impossible to form any conclusion as to the steps which should be taken by the governments to reduce their duties and to simplify police formalities.

Lord Burnham, the chairman of the conference, recalling the recommendation of the press conference that the conference on transport should be called because it was so important in the interest of peace that the dissemination of news should be as rapid as possible, regretted this state of things.

Determining to keep the discussion going, he appealed to the delegates to give what information they could and from the speeches made it appears that many European countries do not levy any customs duties on newspapers and that those which do exact a very small charge. There are, however, police formalities which undoubtedly delay the transmission of newspapers.

C. B. Collins, representing the British Air Ministry, claimed that there was no interference by his department or, indeed, any other department in England with the transmission of newspapers, and he pointed out that there was no customs duty in Great Britain.

The conference decided that the whole question of customs duties and police formalities should be inquired into, a task that should have been done before the conference met.

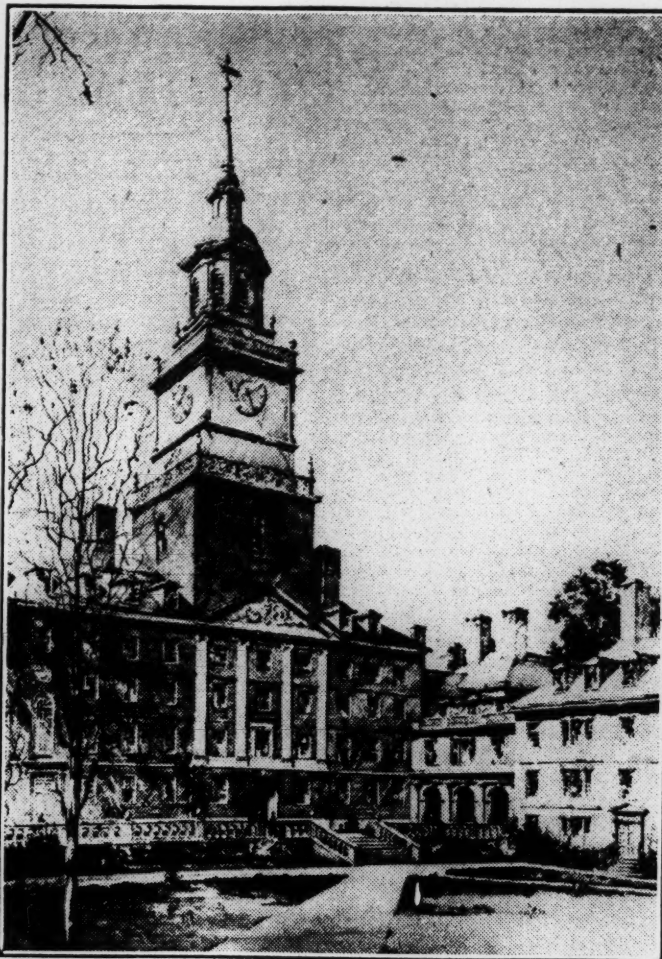
MINERS' PRESIDENT REMOVED BY UNION

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The National Miners Union offices here announce the removal from office of John J. Watt, president of the union, at the close of a two day convention of its national board here. Action was taken by the national board as a result of charges of failure to function in his office, brought by the Illinois district convention of the union at Belleville, Ill., Oct. 26-29. The announcement said Watt did not appear to defend himself here.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following: Mrs. Ruby Smith, Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. S. W. Williams, Toronto, Ont.; Miss Melva Fraser, Calais, Me.; Fred G. Althorn, Berkeley, Calif.; Mrs. Fred G. Althorn, Berkeley, Calif.; Frank R. Dutton, Denver, Colo.; William W. Gruener, Hartford, Conn.; Wilma L. Knight, Medfield, Mass.

Where Harvard Men Will Live



Lowell House, One of First Two Units in Harvard's \$10,000,000 Experiment Under the New House Plan.

NEW HOUSE PLAN GETS UNDER WAY TO HARVARD MEN

Application Blanks for Residence Go to Juniors for Next Year

Harvard University's \$11,000,000 effort to combine the intimate social atmosphere of a small college with the advantages of study in a large university, became a solid reality to juniors in the college, when they received application blanks for entrance into the first two units at the opening of the next college year.

The "House Plan" has been widely discussed in educational circles as one of the most interesting educational experiments ever adopted in the United States. Distinctively American, the plan, while it breaks the college up into small groups, is not a copy of the English university system, as seen at Oxford and Cambridge. It is an attempt to offset the tremendous increase in the size of American universities, while retaining the skilled instruction and super-

rior facilities a large institution has to offer.

In the first two units, already well under way, and named Dunster House and Lowell House, in honor of the first and present presidents of the university, 522 students will be accommodated. This number will be divided among the three upper classes, as freshmen will continue to live in the freshman dormitories.

The 174 juniors, who, as seniors next year, are to be the pioneer residents of the new houses, are to be selected from among the class of some 800 on the basis of diversified activities and studies. Each house is designed to be cosmopolitan, or a small cross section of the student body. When the juniors have been selected, application blanks will be sent to the sophomores and freshmen, who will be next year's upper-classmen.

DIRECTOR FORESEES TRI-LINGUAL FILMS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—European opposition to American sound films has taken on so definite a character as to determine producers in the United States to produce their important films with three casts—one French, one German, and one American—according to Frank Lloyd, Hollywood director, who has just arrived here from California. Mr. Lloyd said that even now one

company in Hollywood is reproducing one of its productions in the German tongue, though not with a German cast. He declared that he believed foreign producers would have to take the same action with regard to showing foreign films in America. With a triplicate cast for each important production, the rivalry among screen actors undoubtedly would be accentuated, he said.

Franklin's Society to Go on the Air

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—When Benjamin Franklin established the American Philosophical Society in 1772 for the "promotion of useful knowledge," perhaps his most extravagant dreams of the advancement of electricity did not contemplate that the society, one day, would be promoting useful knowledge by sending out sounds on electrified air waves. But the society has come to that, and will radiocast its first lecture from its historic home in Independence Square here on Dec. 9, from 9 to 9:30 p. m.

The speaker will be Dr. Elihu Thomson, noted natural scientist, who will tell what he and his associate, W. L. Ellis, of West Lynn, Mass., hope to accomplish with their great 200-inch telescope, which is now under construction. Dr. Thomson has said that he hopes the great astronomical instrument will enable an inspection of the heavens three times farther than has ever been viewed before and he will tell what mankind may expect by penetrating this far into space.

A. F. OF L. TO MEET IN FLORIDA ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. (AP)—Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, announced that the annual winter meeting of the organization's executive council would be held in St. Petersburg, beginning Jan. 6 and lasting for about 10 days.

The Spectator

Established 1846
The City of Hamilton—often described as the "Birmingham" or "Pittsburgh" of Canada—has the unusual distinction of being a center of what is said to be the greatest industrial zone and the richest agricultural district in the Dominion. "The Spectator" aims to be an independent, Class Newspaper for the Home, Devoted to Public Service.

CHRISTMAS CARDS of real distinction 10 for \$2.00
Beautifully printed on the finest paper, and designed by artists of note, these Christmas cards offer something really new, smart, and attractive, to those who wish to remember their friends with a greeting of distinction and taste.

Prints of old New England houses, of celebrated ships, and of European scenes, make distinguished gifts. Attractively hand-colored place cards and bridge tables add a decorative note to the Christmas party. Moderate prices. Catalog on request. Make checks payable to THE ANCHORAGE PROVINCETOWN MASS.

STANDARD JOINS GERMAN OIL MEN IN NEW PROCESS

Arranges for World Corporation to Exploit Hydrogenation Method

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Announcement has been made that the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has completed arrangements with the German dye trust, I. G. Farbenindustrie, for the formation of an international corporation for the commercial process for hydrogenation of petroleum and oil-bearing substances, including coal.

It is held that the process of hydrogenation will revolutionize the oil refining industry, as well as make possible the production of new and useful by-products to an extent hitherto deemed impossible.

The new corporation, according to the announcement, will operate on a world-wide basis under the direction of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. Immediate effects of the agreement are seen in informed circles to be the solidifying of German-

American industrial relations, avoidance of the probability of German domination in the American chemical field, and greater possibilities for the future of the New Jersey company. The agreement also makes certain for the first time that the process of hydrogenation will be developed commercially in the United States under the leadership of American interests.

The hydrogenation process relates to the refining of oils through the introduction of hydrogen, the liquefaction of coal and the extraction of petroleum products from shales and sands.

FAMILIES OF 5 FED ON 14 CENTS A DAY

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CALCUTTA—The Whitley Labor Commission at Delhi, hearing the evidence of three workers—a stone mason and two women coolies—as to industrial conditions in the new capital, were told they were in debt to the extent of 200 rupees each, which they had borrowed at 37½ per cent. Their earnings, they said, just managed to keep them going, and they could not afford ghee or milk. Women coolies said they received 7 annas (14 cents) daily to feed families of five each.

All three witnesses favored weekly instead of monthly payment of wages, which they said would free them from the clutches of the money lenders.

Fishermen Give Up Fishing for Lumber

WILDWOOD, N. J. (AP)—More than 108,000 feet of lumber has been salvaged from the ocean within the past 48 hours by local fishermen. The lumber is white pine, all cut and sized. Some of it is even tongued and grooved. Fishermen have been offered prices ranging 1½ to 3 cents a foot for the lumber.

The wood was found floating in the ocean, most of it near McCray's Shoals, less than three miles from the docks at Cold Springs Harbor.

The salvage rules of the sea give the fishermen ownership of the lumber and many of them have abandoned fishing during the past two days to devote their time to retrieving lumber.

The fishermen have found no signs of a wreck on or near the shoals and believe the lumber was loaded upon the deck of a passing barge or steamer and had to be cut loose during heavy winds.

RED CROSS AIDS BURIAL

WASHINGTON (AP)—The American Red Cross has sent \$5000 to aid the sufferers from the tidal wave which engulfed the coast near Burlin, Newfoundland. The money was sent through the State Department to American Consul Avra M. Warren at St. John's, Newfoundland.

From Ocean to Ocean

a constant supply of

OCEAN SPRAY

CRANBERRY SAUCE

is supplying the cranberry need of the American Housewife—delicious with chicken, fowl and turkey—an economical and easy way to serve cranberries. "The dish that tops off the meal."



OCEAN SPRAY PRESERVING CO.
SOUTH HANSON, MASS.

Camden

South Carolina
THE SUNSHINE-TOWN
AMID THE PINES
Midway Winter Resort
Come, rest and play—three excellent golf courses, hunting, horseback riding, polo, motorcars, aviation, pine air and sunshine. Attractively furnished cottages at reasonable rentals.

The following hotels offer guests every improvement and comfort at a wide range of rates:

The Kirkwood Court Inn Hobkirk Inn
Park View Inn
Write for further information and booklet.
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
107 De Kalb Street, Camden, S. C.

East or West Pennsylvania trains travel THE SHORT ROUTE

A SHORT route means speed—with comfort! . . . The largest fleet of trains in America, operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad, offers both. Traveling the short route between the East and West, these great Limiteds have a wide margin of distance over most other trains of comparable running time.

LEADERS OF THE LARGEST FLEET OF TRAINS IN AMERICA

BROADWAY LIMITED
New York and Chicago 20 hrs.
Philadelphia and Chicago 18¾ hrs.

THE AMERICAN
New York and St. Louis 22 hrs.
Philadelphia and St. Louis 24 hrs.

LIBERTY LIMITED
Washington and Chicago 18¾ hrs.
Baltimore and Chicago 17¾ hrs.

CONGRESSIONAL LIMITED
Washington and New York 4½ hrs.

THE RED ARROW
Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland and the East

CINCINNATI LIMITED
New York and Cincinnati 17¾ hrs.
Philadelphia and Cincinnati 15¾ hrs.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Carries more passengers, hauls more freight than any other railroad in America.

THE TRADE MARK KNOWN IN EVERY HOME UNIVERSAL

LANDERS, FRARY & CLARK, NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

GIFT OF SILVER TO GENERAL LEE COMES TO LIGHT

Sent to Southern Leader
During Civil War by
Admirer in England

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RICHMOND, Va.—A complete field "kitchenette," sent from England during the Civil War to Gen. Robert E. Lee by a British admirer, seized at New York by the Federal Government as contraband and, after Apomattox, turned over to the Lee family, has come to light in a little-used storage room of the Washington and Lee University library at Lexington, Va.

After being opened by a locksmith in the presence of Paul M. Penick, treasurer of the university, the Librarian and Col. Walter S. Forrester, retired Kentucky editor and alumnus of the institution, it was placed in the Lee museum in the chapel on the campus.

Mystery surrounds the particular Englishman who admitted the General Lee. Marked on the silver knives in the large case is this mark, "J. W. & T. Allen, Military Outfitters, London." The chest was unloaded at New York Harbor, center of federal ports.

As the address was at that time in arms against the Federal Government, the gift was held in a customs house in the northern city.

Years after, plans were made for a new customs house at New York and the old house was razed. In a corner of the building was found this chest, addressed from England to "Gen. Robert E. Lee, United States of America." It was sent to Miss Mildred Lee, the general's daughter, who gave it to the university, of which her father had been president.

Today this bears no tags by which to identify the donor. On the bottom of certain pieces included in the chest are inscribed, 56, James Dixon & Sons, Best Britannia Metal, Electroplated, 17930. A silver cup bears the initials, "R. E. L., U. S. A." But nowhere can be found the name of him who sent it.

This chest—30 inches long, 18 inches wide and 18 inches high—is of oak, felt-lined, with metal braces. There are two trays, the smaller of which fits into the larger, and both into the main section. Each article of the "kitchenette" is arranged in a separate felt-lined compartment.

In marked contrast to the field mess kit which Lee actually used through three wars—Mexican, Indian and Civil—is this elaborate silver service which lay in the custom house while its intended possessor ate from tin plates before Cerro Gordo and Gettysburg.

**DRAFTING SUGGESTED
FOR MERCHANT MARINE**

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK.—The drafting of American youth for service in the merchant marine was suggested by Norman F. Titus, general manager of New York-New Jersey business associates, as the only way to correct the situation arising from lack of sufficient trained personnel both ashore and afloat. Mr. Titus spoke before the Propeller Club at a dinner just held at the Biltmore.

Dr. Alfred H. Haak, director, Bureau of Research of the United States Shipping Board, another speaker, declared the future of American shipping was brighter than at any time since the days of this country's supremacy under sail.

**CANADA HAS OLDEST
GOOD SERVICE CLUB**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LONDON.—Ont.—The honor of founding the first "service club" on the American continent was claimed for Canada by Miss Isabel Armstrong, well known newspaper

**Smith College Girls Can't Drive Cars,
But Kick Up the Dust on Their 'Bikes'**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—There are 21 bicycles for the 2000 students at Smith College, not including those in use when the census was taken, and some whose enthusiastic but inexperienced riders had taken to the repair shops. These 21 were lying on the ground, parked against houses, piled on porches or stacked in cellars. More than half belong to the six dormitories of the Quadrangle, the "new dorms" as the students call them, which are farthest away from the center of college activities. Only 10 of the 61 bicycles are with-out at least one bicycle.

During the week-end, bicycles are little used. But on weekdays, campus pedestrians are in almost as much danger as city inhabitants, for bicycles are everywhere. The student must be quick to detect the characteristic rattle of a bicycle progressing over a brick walk, and very nimble in leaping out of the way.

There are big bicycles and little bicycles, rusty bicycles and shiny bicycles, but all of them are much used bicycles. The latest accessory is a millimeter, by which the number of miles actually covered is recorded. One girl reports that her millimeter, which she had put on three weeks ago, now registers 45 miles. The bicycle is quite a foot-saving device!

Since no student is allowed to have or drive a car at Smith, with the exception of seniors in high academic standing, who are given the privilege for the spring term, the undergraduate need for getting to places quickly is filled by the bicycle. The authorities restrict driving in automobiles, being unwilling to accept responsibility for a scattered student body on wheels.

With the present use of bicycles on the campus and in Northampton, girls living in the more distant houses are able to get back and forth to classes and engagements in the least possible time with the least possible difficulty to themselves and to the college.

**\$1.00 WEDNESDAY
WE ARE SERVING \$1.00**

A Real Turkey Dinner
STUFFED YOUNG TURKEY
CRANBERRY SAUCE
GIBLET GRAVY
MASHED POTATOES
CIDER
HOT MINCE PIE

Served from 11:30 A. M. to 7:30 P. M.
Seating Capacity 500
Unlimited Parking after 4 P. M.

The Patten Restaurant
At Faneuil Hall—51 North Market Street, Boston
FIVE MINUTES FROM THE BOSTON GARDEN

Signs of Ancient Higher Eskimo Culture Found in Bering Strait

Study of Buried Frozen Villages on Punuk Islands
Bears Out Theory That Eskimo Came From Siberia,
and Once Had Better Living Standards

By DON GLASSMAN

**New York to Build
Training Schools**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ALBANY, N. Y.—Added impetus was given the movement for the construction of buildings for the proposed New York State Training Schools for Boys at Warwick, Orange County, by an endorsement just given the project by delegates attending the New York State Conference of Social Workers. An allocation of \$2,500,000 will be asked of the Legislature from the \$10,000,000 available each year for building.

The buildings will be on 671 acres of land recently obtained from New York City by the State. It is intended to house about 500 boys to start, and with facilities eventually to take care of 700 boys. It will take the place of the 70-year-old House of Refuge on Randall's Island.

The State has agreed to turn Randall's Island over to New York City as soon as the new institution is ready for use, and to return for the Orange County property.

The plans for the school call for 20 separate cottages as houses for the boys, vocational shops, school and chapel, half a dozen buildings for the staff, four administration buildings, two groups of farm buildings and a power house. The boys will be taught agriculture, carpentry, tin-smithing, plastering, plumbing, printing and general mechanical arts in modern, well-equipped shops. Baking and laundry work may also be learned in the institution shops.

**CAYUGA INDIANS LOSE
IN APPEAL FOR LAND**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ALBANY, N. Y.—Hopes of the Cayuga Indians to return to their five homes in western New York State, as voiced in a plea to Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, have been disappointed by a letter which Atty.-Gen. Hamilton Ward has just sent to the Indian nation at Grand River, Can. Accounts between the State of New York and the Cayuga Indians, the Attorney-General's letter said, "are completely paid and settled."

The Indians asked that, if they could not have their lands back, the State make payment for them.

**STUDENTS SUSPENDED
FOR USE OF CARS**

ANN ARBOR, Mich. (P)—Fifteen students have been suspended from the University of Michigan for violation of the ban against the use of automobiles. The suspensions range from two weeks to the end of the semester.

Twelve of the fifteen suspensions resulted from the use of automobiles during the week-end of the Harvard-Michigan football game two weeks ago. The names of the students suspended were not made public.

**BUDGET OF MEXICO
CALLS FOR INCREASE**

MEXICO CITY (P)—The Government has sent to the Chamber for its approval the budget for 1930, listing revenues which exceed projected expenditures by over 7,000,000 pesos. (A peso is worth about 48 cents in United States money.)

Revenues were calculated at 300,339,490 pesos. Expenditures included 26,600,000 pesos for payment on the national debt.

**CANADA HAS OLDEST
GOOD SERVICE CLUB**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LONDON.—Ont.—The honor of founding the first "service club" on the American continent was claimed for Canada by Miss Isabel Armstrong, well known newspaper

**Smith College Girls Can't Drive Cars,
But Kick Up the Dust on Their 'Bikes'**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—There are 21 bicycles for the 2000 students at Smith College, not including those in use when the census was taken, and some whose enthusiastic but inexperienced riders had taken to the repair shops. These 21 were lying on the ground, parked against houses, piled on porches or stacked in cellars. More than half belong to the six dormitories of the Quadrangle, the "new dorms" as the students call them, which are farthest away from the center of college activities. Only 10 of the 61 bicycles are with-out at least one bicycle.

During the week-end, bicycles are little used. But on weekdays, campus pedestrians are in almost as much danger as city inhabitants, for bicycles are everywhere. The student must be quick to detect the characteristic rattle of a bicycle progressing over a brick walk, and very nimble in leaping out of the way.

There are big bicycles and little bicycles, rusty bicycles and shiny bicycles, but all of them are much used bicycles. The latest accessory is a millimeter, by which the number of miles actually covered is recorded. One girl reports that her millimeter, which she had put on three weeks ago, now registers 45 miles. The bicycle is quite a foot-saving device!

Since no student is allowed to have or drive a car at Smith, with the exception of seniors in high academic standing, who are given the privilege for the spring term, the undergraduate need for getting to places quickly is filled by the bicycle. The authorities restrict driving in automobiles, being unwilling to accept responsibility for a scattered student body on wheels.

With the present use of bicycles on the campus and in Northampton, girls living in the more distant houses are able to get back and forth to classes and engagements in the least possible time with the least possible difficulty to themselves and to the college.

**\$1.00 WEDNESDAY
WE ARE SERVING \$1.00**

A Real Turkey Dinner
STUFFED YOUNG TURKEY
CRANBERRY SAUCE
GIBLET GRAVY
MASHED POTATOES
CIDER
HOT MINCE PIE

Served from 11:30 A. M. to 7:30 P. M.
Seating Capacity 500
Unlimited Parking after 4 P. M.

The Patten Restaurant
At Faneuil Hall—51 North Market Street, Boston
FIVE MINUTES FROM THE BOSTON GARDEN

Signs of Ancient Higher Eskimo Culture Found in Bering Strait

Study of Buried Frozen Villages on Punuk Islands
Bears Out Theory That Eskimo Came From Siberia,
and Once Had Better Living Standards

By DON GLASSMAN

**New York to Build
Training Schools**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ALBANY, N. Y.—Added impetus was given the movement for the construction of buildings for the proposed New York State Training Schools for Boys at Warwick, Orange County, by an endorsement just given the project by delegates attending the New York State Conference of Social Workers. An allocation of \$2,500,000 will be asked of the Legislature from the \$10,000,000 available each year for building.

The buildings will be on 671 acres of land recently obtained from New York City by the State. It is intended to house about 500 boys to start, and with facilities eventually to take care of 700 boys. It will take the place of the 70-year-old House of Refuge on Randall's Island.

The State has agreed to turn Randall's Island over to New York City as soon as the new institution is ready for use, and to return for the Orange County property.

The plans for the school call for 20 separate cottages as houses for the boys, vocational shops, school and chapel, half a dozen buildings for the staff, four administration buildings, two groups of farm buildings and a power house. The boys will be taught agriculture, carpentry, tin-smithing, plastering, plumbing, printing and general mechanical arts in modern, well-equipped shops. Baking and laundry work may also be learned in the institution shops.

**CAYUGA INDIANS LOSE
IN APPEAL FOR LAND**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ALBANY, N. Y.—Hopes of the Cayuga Indians to return to their five homes in western New York State, as voiced in a plea to Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, have been disappointed by a letter which Atty.-Gen. Hamilton Ward has just sent to the Indian nation at Grand River, Can. Accounts between the State of New York and the Cayuga Indians, the Attorney-General's letter said, "are completely paid and settled."

The Indians asked that, if they could not have their lands back, the State make payment for them.

**STUDENTS SUSPENDED
FOR USE OF CARS**

ANN ARBOR, Mich. (P)—Fifteen students have been suspended from the University of Michigan for violation of the ban against the use of automobiles. The suspensions range from two weeks to the end of the semester.

Twelve of the fifteen suspensions resulted from the use of automobiles during the week-end of the Harvard-Michigan football game two weeks ago. The names of the students suspended were not made public.

**BUDGET OF MEXICO
CALLS FOR INCREASE**

MEXICO CITY (P)—The Government has sent to the Chamber for its approval the budget for 1930, listing revenues which exceed projected expenditures by over 7,000,000 pesos. (A peso is worth about 48 cents in United States money.)

Revenues were calculated at 300,339,490 pesos. Expenditures included 26,600,000 pesos for payment on the national debt.

**CANADA HAS OLDEST
GOOD SERVICE CLUB**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LONDON.—Ont.—The honor of founding the first "service club" on the American continent was claimed for Canada by Miss Isabel Armstrong, well known newspaper

**Smith College Girls Can't Drive Cars,
But Kick Up the Dust on Their 'Bikes'**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—There are 21 bicycles for the 2000 students at Smith College, not including those in use when the census was taken, and some whose enthusiastic but inexperienced riders had taken to the repair shops. These 21 were lying on the ground, parked against houses, piled on porches or stacked in cellars. More than half belong to the six dormitories of the Quadrangle, the "new dorms" as the students call them, which are farthest away from the center of college activities. Only 10 of the 61 bicycles are with-out at least one bicycle.

During the week-end, bicycles are little used. But on weekdays, campus pedestrians are in almost as much danger as city inhabitants, for bicycles are everywhere. The student must be quick to detect the characteristic rattle of a bicycle progressing over a brick walk, and very nimble in leaping out of the way.

There are big bicycles and little bicycles, rusty bicycles and shiny bicycles, but all of them are much used bicycles. The latest accessory is a millimeter, by which the number of miles actually covered is recorded. One girl reports that her millimeter, which she had put on three weeks ago, now registers 45 miles. The bicycle is quite a foot-saving device!

Since no student is allowed to have or drive a car at Smith, with the exception of seniors in high academic standing, who are given the privilege for the spring term, the undergraduate need for getting to places quickly is filled by the bicycle. The authorities restrict driving in automobiles, being unwilling to accept responsibility for a scattered student body on wheels.

With the present use of bicycles on the campus and in Northampton, girls living in the more distant houses are able to get back and forth to classes and engagements in the least possible time with the least possible difficulty to themselves and to the college.

**\$1.00 WEDNESDAY
WE ARE SERVING \$1.00**

A Real Turkey Dinner
STUFFED YOUNG TURKEY
CRANBERRY SAUCE
GIBLET GRAVY
MASHED POTATOES
CIDER
HOT MINCE PIE

Served from 11:30 A. M. to 7:30 P. M.
Seating Capacity 500
Unlimited Parking after 4 P. M.

The Patten Restaurant
At Faneuil Hall—51 North Market Street, Boston
FIVE MINUTES FROM THE BOSTON GARDEN

GROUND BROKEN FOR NEW PAPER MILL IN MAINE

\$10,000,000 Newsprint Plant
at Bucksport to Have
270-Ton Daily Capacity

BUCKSPORT, Me. (P)—Ground has been broken here for a newsprint paper mill with a daily capacity of 270 tons, to be constructed at an estimated cost of \$10,000,000 by the Maine Seaboard Paper Company.

The company will be headed by Walter S. Wyman, president of the Central Maine Paper Company and the New England Public Service Company, and will be financed by interests affiliated with those concerns.

The mill will be constructed fronting on tide water, and will be able to receive raw material and ship its finished product by steamers up to 10,000 tons capacity.

Four hundred thousand acres of timberland to supply pulpwood for the plant are already purchased or under option in eastern Maine.

**Loan to Help Export
of Brazilian Coffee**

NEW YORK (P)—Negotiations have been completed, it is announced, for granting a short term credit of \$2,000,000 (about \$10,000,000) to the State of Sao Paulo, Brazil, by a London banking syndicate, in which several American banking houses will participate.

The credit is secured by treasury bills of the State of Sao Paulo and, it was announced, the bankers have satisfied themselves that the Government has already taken steps to permit an increase in the daily entries into the port of Santos of coffee available for export totaling between 30,000 and 40,000 bags, and that the Government is now working out a plan to deal with the present situation "with a view to facilitating the gradual liquidation of the large accumulation of coffee stocks in the interior."

The London syndicate is composed of J. Henry Schroder & Co., Baring Brothers & Co., Ltd., and N. M. Rothschild & Sons. The American banking group assisting in the flotation of the loan consists of Speyer & Co., J. Henry Schroder Banking Corporation, Bancamerica-Blair Corporation, Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., E. H. Rollins & Sons, the Equitable Trust Company of New York, Interstate Trust Company, and the International Acceptance Bank, Amsterdam and Stockholm bankers also will participate in the loan.

**Government Proves
Best Air Customer**

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The United States Government supplies more time on the radio program than any other single organization. Harold A. Lafount, federal radio commissioner, was informed by M. H. Aylesworth, president National Broadcasting Company.

Speaking only for his own company, Mr. Aylesworth explained that in the first 10 months of 1929 more than 300 hours of radioacting time had been consumed by government departments, the Department of Agriculture leading all others with 100 hours alone. Mr. Hoover had spoken 10 times. Mr. Aylesworth recalled.

The Department of Agriculture is the Government's most extensive radio user, the survey shows, and is on the air every day but Sunday during which time 165 officials made addresses. The Army, Navy and Marine bands are also frequently put on the air.

**CUBAN PATRIOT'S
MEMOIRS DISCOVERED**

HAVANA (P)—Missing documents written by Jose Marti, Cuban apostle of freedom, which for many years have been untriflingly sought by the Cuban Government, have been found in the archives of Havana Prison, where Marti was held by the Spaniards.

Secrecy surrounds the discovery of the Marti papers, in which Marti's memoirs of his prison life are said to be recorded, but they will probably be published soon.

**FITCH FAMILY
TO HONOR NOTED
STEAM PIONEER**

NATIONAL CELEBRATION FOR
150TH ANNIVERSARY TO BE
HELD IN PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA—The National Fitch Family Association is planning to hold a celebration in honor of "Jim" Fitch, who played a part in the introduction of the steamboat. Fitch carried on his experiments with a model of his strange craft in North Second Street, Philadelphia, and the inventor will be nationally honored in a festival which his descendants are planning for 1935.

This was agreed upon recently at a meeting of the Fitch Family Association in Trenton, N. J., when Commodore John Knowles Fitch, first vice-president of the association, announced that the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary would be held in this city.

Although history points to Fitch as having conceived his plans for the steamboat in a little house on Second Street, below Noble, a memorial placed on York Street, Haddonfield, the Bucks County Historical Society claims the inventor first experimented with his boat in that community.

Fifteen years after the Liberty Bell pealed forth its message of independence, Fitch was working in the upper story of a small house only a few blocks from the meeting place of the First Continental Congress. He received scant encouragement on his invention, but worked over the model regardless of public criticism and witicism.

Many of his unsympathetic beholders, however, stood by on the banks of the Delaware River years later and cheered as he launched a 45-foot boat which went paddling down the river. Even with the success of his demonstration, many people refused to take the invention seriously.

For years Fitch expounded the commercial possibilities of the steamboat without success. Later he went to France for a more sympathetic audience, only to find squatters all over his place when he returned. He continued at his job, never losing faith in the practical application of his invention.

**Christmas Morn in
Far-Off Lands . . .**

and the joyful thrill
of a gift from home!

Someone's eager expectancy of a greeting from New England on Christmas . . . may turn to serious disappointment because your gift arrives too late.

Lest we forget . . . Postmaster Chas. R. Gow . . . reminds us that final mailing dates are very near! But even if the time is short, your shopping need not suffer. Jordan's have found a new way of solving your gift problems quickly and easily!

All kinds of gifts . . . useful gifts . . . superb gifts . . . gay whimsical trifles . . . gracious gifts . . . sophisticated gifts . . . gifts for the young and old . . . are gathered together on one floor in the annex.

The Gift Manor is a veritable treasure trove, and you'll especially like our Christmas Idea Shop where a wealth of gift ideas can be glimpsed in just a few brief minutes.

We will wrap your remembrance artistically, enclosing your personal greetings, and mail it to any point in the world on whatever date you specify.

Here are the final mailing dates to the various countries . . . supplied by postmaster Gow

Aden . . . Nov. 30
Argentina . . . Nov. 29
Australia . . . Dec. 7
Austria . . . Dec. 7
Bahamas . . . Dec. 20
Bangladesh . . . Dec. 14
Belgium . . . Dec. 14
Bermuda . . . Dec. 21
Bolivia . . . Dec. 21
Brazil . . . Dec. 21
Cape Verde Islands . . . Dec. 14
Ceylon . . . Dec. 27
Chile . . . Dec. 5
Colombia . . . Dec. 12
Columbia . . . Dec. 12
Cuba . . . Dec. 21
Cyprus . . . Dec. 27
Czechoslovakia . . . Dec. 14
Denmark . . . Dec. 14
Dominican Republic . . . Dec. 14
Ecuador . . . Dec. 19
Egypt . . . Dec. 14
England . . . Dec. 14
Finland . . . Dec. 7
France . . . Dec. 14
Germany . . . Dec. 14
Gibraltar . . . Dec. 14
Greece . . . Dec. 7
Guatemala . . . Dec. 12
Haiti . . . Dec. 18
Hawaii . . . Dec. 18
Honduras . . . Dec. 14
Hungary . . . Dec. 14
India (Bombay only) . . . Nov. 27
Ireland (Northern) . . . Dec. 14
Israel Free State . . . Dec. 14
Italy . . . Dec. 10
Jamaica . . . Dec. 18
Japan . . . Dec. 27
Latvia . . . Dec. 27
Lithuania . . . Dec. 14
Luxembourg . . . Dec. 12
Madagascar . . . Dec. 12
Malta . . . Dec. 11
Martinique . . . Dec. 12
Netherlands . . . Dec. 14
Newfoundland . . . Dec. 18
Nicaragua (Bluefields) . . . Dec. 10
Nicaragua (Caracas) . . . Dec. 7
Norway . . . Dec. 7
Paraguay . . . Nov. 29
Palestine . . . Nov. 30
Panama . . . Dec. 14
Peru . . . Dec. 27
Philippines Islands . . . Nov. 25
Poland . . . Dec. 7
Porto Rico . . . Dec. 19
Portugal . . . Dec. 14
Rumania . . . Dec. 7
Russia . . . Dec. 7
Salvador . . . Dec. 17
Serbia, Croatia and . . . Dec. 14
Slovenia . . . Dec. 7
Sierra Leone . . . Dec. 19
South Africa . . . Nov. 27
Spain . . . Dec. 14
St. Kitts . . . Dec. 17
Sweden . . . Dec. 14
Switzerland . . . Dec. 14
Syria . . . Nov. 30
Trinidad . . . Dec. 12
Turkey . . . Dec. 7
Turks Island . . . Dec. 14
Uruguay . . . Dec. 6
Union of Soviet Republics . . . Dec. 7
Venezuela . . . Dec. 7
Virgin Islands . . . Dec. 13
Yugoslavia . . . Dec. 7

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
BOSTON

NEED FOR ACTION ON OPEN SPACES IS FOUND URGENT

'No Trespassing' Signs Grow
in Evidence as Choice
Sites Are Gobbled Up

A movement for extended recreational facilities is now afoot in Massachusetts. This is the second of a series of five articles dealing with different phases of the project.

By HENRY EDISON WILLIAMS
A Zeppelin view of Massachusetts reveals four outstanding conditions: crowded cities, "castle"-crowned hills, congested public beaches and twisting lines of motorcars.

These conditions illustrate two phases of the modern industrial scene, namely, the trend of great populations cityward and the common desire of this city population to spend its leisure, so far as possible, in less congested areas.

With the wealthy this demand is largely met by the establishment of rural or seaside estates consistent with their means. Hence, tourists passing over Massachusetts highways are impressed by the number of spacious residences perched on advantageous sites in its rural districts and clinging to the shores in an almost unbroken line on its ocean front.

With the less wealthy the urge for the out-of-doors more generally takes the nature of week-end excursions in the family automobile. And it is here that a problem arises. Faced by the paucity of seaside recreational spaces, many of them turn inland where, in order to enjoy the solitude for which they seek, the decision must frequently be made between trespassing on private property or driving inconveniently long distances to some public area.

"No Admittance" Signs Increase

It is, therefore, as essential for the property protection of the owners of private estates as for the recreational necessity of the rank and file, according to the Governor's Committee on the Needs and Uses of Open Spaces, that the State follow a definite plan for the expansion of present open spaces and the addition of others.

Particularly in the matter of beaches it is out, Massachusetts is fast approaching the point where her picturesque coast line may bear along its entire front the "No Admittance" sign of private owners.

Unlike other states on the Atlantic seaboard, title in beach to the low water mark is valid in Massachusetts, according to judicial decision, and owners may deny the public the use of their beaches at any time.

In fairness to her visitors as well as her own citizens, therefore, the committee emphasizes the need for immediate action, and acting on its recommendations tentative surveys of country and seashore areas have been made with an eye to their availability to large centers of population.

The Legislative Commission which studied the question of the establishment of beach reservations, has recommended that a new division be organized in the State Department of Conservation to have charge of maintaining the reservations and that the work of policing them be entrusted to state police patrol. In the course of this report the commission said:

"Seacoast Should Be For All"
"The great and crowning glory of the old Bay State is her seacoast, and her citizens should be given an opportunity to enjoy on a hot day the cooling breezes, surf bathing, and the health-giving recessions on the sand that nature intended for their use. This is an industrial state, with many employed in factories, offices and stores, who cannot afford to own or even hire a cottage at the shore; and they will be better contented, healthier and more efficient workers and citizens for the outings they have enjoyed. We also have a great many summer visitors, some from states which have no seacoast, and to provide access to the ocean will be extending the best welcome we can offer."

Following an almost unanimous opposition to state control of shore reservations on the part of certain Cape Cod towns, the commission proposed that the cities and towns be given an opportunity to acquire, operate and control such beaches and foreshores as the public interest required before the State assumed such functions, and that

bathing facilities be provided and made self-sustaining. It further recommended that the State assist in constructing roads to shore reservations and that the trustees of public reservations be utilized as the agency to have charge of such public beach resorts as might be acquired.

Included in its preliminary report the Governor's committee indicated several points on the Massachusetts coast where more adequate seashore recreational areas might advantageously be established, and these are now coming in for a more comprehensive survey consistent with a policy of aggressive acquisition of public open spaces either through purchase, gift, or by right of eminent domain. The three most prominently mentioned are Salisbury, Duxbury and Westport beaches.

Salisbury and Duxbury
Salisbury Beach is a wide, sandy strip, bordered by bathing houses, cottages and a group of amusement concessions, extending from the mouth of the Merrimack River to the northeast border of the State, a distance of about five miles. The committee recommended the construction on this reservation of three parking areas, two of which are located in the vicinity of Broadway and the third about midway between Broadway and the New Hampshire boundary. Included in the project are several approaches to the beach at convenient points. This development would furnish an outlet for a population of 270,000 from the cities of Lowell, Lawrence, Haverhill and Newburyport. The total cost of acquisition and construction is estimated at \$50,000.

Duxbury Beach area is a seven-mile tract containing about 780 acres of beach and salt meadows in Duxbury and Marshfield. Of the total area 240 acres is beach land covered with sparse beach grass and small shrubs. The beach is a crescent-shaped strip of fine white, head-packed sand extending from Marshfield to Gurnet Point off Duxbury, at the entrance to Cape Cod Bay.

It is now largely controlled by the Duxbury Beach Association and signs are posted warning visitors away from the gunning stands. Its main approach is over a wooden bridge from the town of Duxbury. During the tourist season this structure is a scene of an almost continuous line of moving motor vehicles, since automobile visitors reach the beach only to be required to turn around and drive back, there being no parking space available.

As a public reservation it would furnish not only excellent surf bathing and picnicking places, but a historic background rich with such names as Capt. Myles Standish, John Alden, George Sault, John Howland, Elder William Brewster and others of the Pilgrim Fathers. Its acquisition, recommended in the report of the legislative committee this year, would directly serve a population of more than 80,000 from the Brockton, Whitman and Rockland districts. It is being considered, likewise, as the southern terminus of the proposed Bay Circuit. The cost of the Duxbury Beach project has been estimated at \$100,000.

Other Spots Proposed
Westport Beach is a fine, two-mile expanse of sand and pebbles, backed by high sand dunes on a strip of land thrown across the mouth of Westport River at the entrance to Buzzards Bay. It is highly recommended by the Governor's committee as a seaside reservation for the especial convenience of the Fall River and New Bedford districts with a combined population of approximately 150,000.

Other proposed reservations offering a seacoast atmosphere include the Barnstable Neck, marshes and Shooting Hill; a strip across the narrow portion of Cape Cod at Truro, near Provincetown, which would take in Pilgrim Lake; a large portion of Monomoy Island on the outer edge of Nantucket Sound; and the greater part of Plum Island near Newbury, which is being considered as the northern terminus of the Bay Circuit.

These several beaches and salt-water areas, added to the present facilities offered by the Metropolitan District Commission—such as Nantasket Beach, on the south of Boston, and Revere and Nahant Beaches, on the north—would afford advantages in the way of public seaside areas which, it is declared, would remove the necessity for the apologetic attitude which many visitors say, Massachusetts now shows toward its ocean-seeking citizens and guests.



Dr. J. C. Scott & Co. Ltd.
236 to 340 Washington Street, Boston

While You're Down South

That's a good time to have your rugs cleaned. To keep them looking beautiful they should be thoroughly washed at least once every year.

We will call for your rugs, clean them in our modern plant, repair if necessary and place in our cold storage where they are moth, fire and theft proof until you return. Years of experience and up-to-date equipment assure reliable service.

ADAMS & SWETT
ROXBURY, MASS.
Rug Cleaners for 73 Years
HIGHLANDS 4100, 4101, 4102

Scott & Company
LIMITED
336 to 340 Washington Street, Boston

Sea Shells and Kelp Along the Strand



Duxbury Beach Stretches Seven Miles Along the Hip of Cape Cod. Alternating Sedge Grass and Sand Dune, Backed by Salt Marshes, Sweep Along the Curve of the Bay Toward Plymouth, a Desolate but Fascinating Tract.

BELGIAN CABINET RESIGNS OVER LANGUAGE ISSUE

(Continued from Page 1)

classes, numbering about 10,000, always spoke French and it was an acknowledged fact that only those using this language were eligible for any post in the civil service and army.

But the ever-growing self-esteem among the minorities in Europe stimulated the Flemish population to remember their glorious past, times when Flemish art and Flemish culture stood at so high a level that they influenced even other European civilization. Thus it came about that the Flemish people looked toward their northern neighbor, Holland, where the Dutch language is the vehicle of expression in everyday life as in literature and general science.

Modern Flemish Literature
Although there is a modern Flemish literature, yet the Dutch one predominated throughout Flanders. But it did not take long for Flemish patriots to form a group to exploit the fact that France had always endeavored to make itself master of the rich, and from a military viewpoint the exceedingly important territories at the mouth of the Scheldt. She had never succeeded in possessing them for any length of time.

During the Great War a few Flemish patriots looked toward Germany to sustain them in their aspirations. Germany fell in with their views so far as to form a separate Flemish government and supported a movement with the intention of turning this part of Belgium into a German Province. To this scheme the Flemish leaders would never agree. With Germany's defeat the separate Flemish Government came to an end, the leaders of the movement undergoing heavy punishment and the Belgian Government maneuvering to annihilate Flemish aspirations. But it was too late. The Flemish Party had grown too powerful. Several political leaders took advantage of the situation and the Flemish question became part and parcel of Belgium's political life. During the few years

which have elapsed since the armistice, the division of opinion has grown so fast that the Flemish question has attained a really incredible proportion.

Wealth of Flanders
All Flemish Intellectualists have also joined the Flemish movement sustained by the Roman Catholic Church as well as the ever-increasing number of the Flemish population, while the Walloons, a French speaking people, are on decrease and the fact that the Belgian Government has made martyrs of some of the Flemish leaders by condemning them to the extreme penalty has evidently increased the success of the movement.

Another important factor is the growing wealth of Flanders. At the present time Belgium registers 60 per cent Flemish and 40 per cent Walloons. Among those who are in the habit of using the French vernacular many of them are of Flemish origin but have lost the use of their mother tongue owing to French influence. Early in 1923, the Flemish movement reached its summit. The leader of the separation movement, Dr. August Borms, though at the time still in prison, was elected a member of the Belgian Parliament by a large majority. Thus the Belgian Government is forced to acknowledge the Flemish movement, which could not be ignored or neglected any longer.

During the actual sitting of Parliament a bill will be proposed by the Government regulating the burning question of the Flemish language. The Roman Catholic Party appears to have decided to accept most of the Flemish Party's claims, whereas the Liberal Party seems opposed to any such scheme. Thus a Government crisis has arisen. Nevertheless, it is a certainty that the Flemish will succeed. All Belgians who like fair play recognize their rights to a free evolution inside the frame of the Belgian Kingdom. The only fear which is expressed consists in the menace of a legal separation which would mean the realization of extreme Flemish ideals.

The great importance of the Flemish question is the fact, which should not be overlooked, that there is the real menace that Belgian unity may be weakened or even shattered. The maintenance of this small kingdom is of vital importance to European peace and should thus not be belittled by neighboring nations.

HELP INDIANS TO SELF-HELP, RHOADS URGES

Funds Would Assure Future
for 83,262 Children,
Official Says

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—It will save the taxpayers' money to grant larger appropriations to the Indian Service immediately, to the end that Indians may soon be able to contribute their share to the economic welfare of the nation, Charles J. Rhoads, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, declares in his annual report.

The cost of Indian education and care exceeds that of similar services among the white population, yet heretofore the appropriations, particularly for food, clothing and vocational training have never been adjusted to post-war costs, the commissioner says.

The number of Indian children who rely on the public school for their education has reached 35,000, according to Mr. Rhoads. The total number of Indian children of school age is reported to be 83,262, of whom about 67,287 were attending a school of some kind during the last year. Congressional appropriations, it is pointed out, provide funds for payment of tuition for Indians enrolled in public schools, and the rate paid

Hunt's Lunch
We serve the best.
292 WASHINGTON STREET
1370 BEACON STREET
BROOKLINE
Delicious Food at
Reasonable Prices
MEN and WOMEN

Clement D. Medeiros
Tailor
Gentlemen's Correct
Attire for All
Occasions
206 Tremont Building
Tremont and Beacon Streets
BOSTON

Chandler & Co.
Tremont Street, at West
Boston, Mass.
**IMPORTANT
ANNOUNCEMENT**
For Friday and Saturday
Chandler & Co.'s Annual After-Thanksgiving Sale has for years been a value-giving event of extraordinary importance. This year we believe we will break all previous records, for now, with the addition of our new building and after our greatest Fall season, we are speeding out many thousands of dollars' worth of stylish merchandise with great markdowns.
In addition to these markdowns, with their tremendous savings opportunities, there are thousands of dollars' worth of new merchandise very specially priced.
Mark Well the unusually great quantities of Women's and Misses' dresses in this sale.
Mark Well the great values on dinner and evening dresses in this sale.
Mark Well the special dresses made by our best manufacturers for this sale.
Mark Well the great values in Women's and Misses' coats in this sale.
Mark Well the wonderful assortment of underwear and accessories in this sale.
Mark Well the tremendous markdowns in Sweaters, Bags, Jewelry, Neckwear, Laces, Trimmings, Silks, Gloves, Scarfs.
Mark Well the great fur values in this sale.
Mark Well the unusually fine values in Hats in this sale.
Mark Well the great markdowns in Oriental Rugs, Upholstery, Curtains and Linens.
Items from the sale will be advertised on Friday in The Christian Science Monitor.

Chandler & Co.
Tremont Street, at West
Boston, Mass.
**IMPORTANT
ANNOUNCEMENT**
For Friday and Saturday
Chandler & Co.'s Annual After-Thanksgiving Sale has for years been a value-giving event of extraordinary importance. This year we believe we will break all previous records, for now, with the addition of our new building and after our greatest Fall season, we are speeding out many thousands of dollars' worth of stylish merchandise with great markdowns.
In addition to these markdowns, with their tremendous savings opportunities, there are thousands of dollars' worth of new merchandise very specially priced.
Mark Well the unusually great quantities of Women's and Misses' dresses in this sale.
Mark Well the great values on dinner and evening dresses in this sale.
Mark Well the special dresses made by our best manufacturers for this sale.
Mark Well the great values in Women's and Misses' coats in this sale.
Mark Well the wonderful assortment of underwear and accessories in this sale.
Mark Well the tremendous markdowns in Sweaters, Bags, Jewelry, Neckwear, Laces, Trimmings, Silks, Gloves, Scarfs.
Mark Well the great fur values in this sale.
Mark Well the unusually fine values in Hats in this sale.
Mark Well the great markdowns in Oriental Rugs, Upholstery, Curtains and Linens.
Items from the sale will be advertised on Friday in The Christian Science Monitor.

Miami Studies Trade Avenues to Nations of Latin America

Hopes to Become Airport for Commerce Bound for
Southern Neighbors—City Well Situated for
Development of Many Business Lines

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MIAMI, Fla.—"Merchants of Latin America made their purchases once a year a few years ago. Now they buy every three months because they are assured of quick deliveries," declared George J. Eder, chief of the Latin-American section of the United States Department of Commerce, in a speech here. "Speed is a necessity now," Mr. Eder went on. "All expensive articles, such as typewriters, silk hosiery, eggs, even ice cream, are now being shipped to the southern countries by airplane. If you decide that Miami must be the chief hopping off place, you can make it so."

Because of its location, and because it is the southernmost metropolis in the United States, Miami is the logical hopping off place to the West Indies and Central and South America. It is already the center for the two major air lines serving Latin America.

Mr. Eder, with W. N. Pearce of the Jacksonville office of the Department of Commerce, had been sent to Florida in consequence of an appeal by Florida business interests for information on possibilities of trade with Latin America. They are visiting the principal cities of the State giving technical advice.

The Miami Board of Foreign Commerce is a civic organization engaged in cultivating trade and social contacts with all foreign countries, but particularly with the Latin-American countries. It is governed by a board of 25 local directors, and a national board of 48 directors, composed of one manufacturer or merchant in each of the 48 states. Each of the 48 looks after the foreign trade interests of his own state and his own line of business.

The first step in the program of the Miami Board of Foreign Commerce is teaching the people of Miami to speak Spanish. Another step is to teach business interests conditions under which business can be profitably done with Latin-American people.

Establishment here of a great International Show Room where merchants can display samples of their products, and trade with one another under the most favorable conditions, is a step nearing completion.

The Miami Board of Foreign Com-

merce is trying to demonstrate to Washington Miami's right to be made a free port, when Congress passes the Free Trade Zone bill this coming winter.

Customs Uniformity Furthered in Report

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The Pan-American commission on customs procedure and port formalities has completed its work and the final act containing recommendations for greater uniformity of customs and port methods and for aiding the rapid development of commercial aviation has been signed by the delegates.

The United States, however, signed with a reservation, owing to the fact that foreign valuation is recommended as the basis for fixing ad valorem duties and that subject is under discussion by the United States Congress, it was explained by the delegates, Herbert B. Walker, and F. X. A. Elie.

Recognizing that commerce by airplane is an infant industry and that hard and fast rules at present might tend to check its growth, the conference recommended to the American Government "that legislation formulated for aerial navigation be very simple, so that compliance with such regulations will not give rise to conditions that will serve to retard the rapid movement which is characteristic of this new means of transportation."

"Establishment of a central authority, preferably a customs court, authorized to hear and rule upon appeals made from decisions of customs officers," was another recommendation. "The principle of confiscation of merchandise or confiscation with fine or imprisonment, or both for false declarations made with intent to defraud," was approved.

LIBERALS SWEEP HONDURAS

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras (AP)—The Honduras Liberal Party won a victory throughout the country in the municipal elections. It gained control of every large town except the capital, San Pedro, Sula and Lescela. The Nationalists won the three last and a few small towns. Of a total of 273 municipalities, the Liberals won 175.

smarten up the home for Thanksgiving

Paraphrasing Stevenson, Paine's is "so full of a number of things" we're sure any home can be smart as a king's. Whether it's a dining suite or a bridge table what you need for a successful Thanksgiving is here.

chairs—the first gesture of hospitality is a comfortable chair. Before and after dinner, easy chairs mean contented guests. A stream of chairs anybody could "sit pretty" in, is constantly arriving on our floors. The chair of the hour: Cherry frame in damask with loose cushion \$58

tables—the "groaning board" is often more a fact than a metaphor. Ours will not complain whatever size the turkey, and we've such variety no pocketbook need grumble, either. Perhaps you only need a coffee table. We recommend a beauty at \$20

lamps—loom large in the festive program. A new bridge has a lens that gives daylight effect. Another has an accommodating arm that extends over the table \$17.50

curtains—tailored laces imported for us; sheer voiles and marquises you will not see anywhere else. A magnetic value in figured net, six designs \$3

various needs—a daybed to accommodate the extra guest . . . additional dining chairs . . . a server . . . repair work that must be done well and quickly . . . in every detail that concerns the home we've specialized to serve.

PANE FURNITURE CO.
81 Arlington Street, Boston

PEACE PARLEY TAKES UP ISSUE OF MINORITIES

Language Unity Not Essential to Peaceful Progress, Speakers Hold

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS—The status of national minorities was one of the subjects discussed at the twenty-seventh international peace congress held here recently. The memoirs presented by Professor Eleutheropoulos, Dr. Hilda Clark, and others, formed the main basis of the discussions. Italy, which has very important minorities, was not represented at the congress.

Professor Eleutheropoulos took the problem from its moral point of view, and said that a national minority was like a personality whose free and peaceful development was necessary for the happiness and prosperity of the country of its origin. The destruction of this personality and the prohibition of the use of its language, or any action that might hinder the manifestation of this personality, that is, its culture, was an act of evident immorality. It is both immoral and baseless to assert that the elimination of minorities is necessary for the peaceful development of a state. Switzerland with her three or four languages less strong as a state than, for example, Germany or France or Italy, with their unity of languages? Would Austria-Hungary have been divided into different states if her minorities were left free to develop their national personalities? asked Professor Eleutheropoulos. Hence the necessity and prudence to leave the minorities free to develop in accordance with their racial character. This will strengthen the bonds between them and the state in which they live and prevent them from desiring a separation.

Harmony Desired
The British representative, Rennie Smith, M. P., a member of the Labor Party, in a lively speech said that the policy which states were to adopt should not be one of destroying the minorities but one of establishing them harmoniously.

Dr. Clark, in her report, divided the whole problem into two main heads: minorities in the countries that are not bound by any treaty to give them special rights, and minorities in countries which have undertaken treaty obligations with regard to them under guarantee of the League of Nations.

As an example of the first category, she mentioned the German and Slovene minorities in Italy that present acute problems, because the Fascist Government claims that it is not bound by the statements made by its predecessor for the treatment of these minorities and openly follows a policy of Italianization. It is difficult to see how to get any change in this policy. The only effective way which Dr. Clark suggested was the

strengthening of world public opinion to bring moral pressure to bear on the recalcitrant states.

Many Have Failed

As to the countries that have undertaken obligations toward minorities, many of these, said Dr. Clark, have thus far failed in their undertakings.

Dr. Clark suggested that the League Congress should endeavor to induce pacifist organizations in all countries to base themselves on the following principles:

1. No improvement in machinery will make conditions tolerable for minorities unless good will prevails between them and the majorities with whom they live. Therefore the first duty of pacifists is to work in each country for reconciliation and to bring about a realization that the well-being of a state depends on internal peace.
2. While no control from outside can replace the work outlined above, the League machinery for guaranteeing the elementary rights provided by the treaties can be used to assist in this work. It seems therefore, essential that publicity should be given to the infraction of these rights as well as to the reply of the Government concerned, and to the recommendation of the Council.
3. It is the duty of the Council to ascertain whether the provisions for the protection of minorities are always observed.

Swiss Pastors Preach Against Army Service

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—The anti-militarist movement has lately been gaining ground in Switzerland, and in the canton of Berne a number of young Protestant pastors have openly preached against compulsory military service.

This has induced the synodal council to issue a proclamation on the subject. This states that while, since the last war, the love of peace has made encouraging progress, it has also given rise to "exaggerations and exaltations which take no account of reality."

Those who serve the church, said the council, have assumed the obligation to respect the institutions and laws as bound up in the Constitution, and they have no right to trouble the conscience of their flocks by creating a conflict between obedience to God and submission to the authorities. Pastors who incite to refusal of military service are judged the more harshly by public opinion inasmuch as they are themselves exempt from such service and do not run the risks to which they expose their victims.

JOURNALISTS PRAISE INTERNATIONAL SPIRIT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAMBURG—Development of international friendship among representatives of the press is one of the most important sides of journalism today, decided 14 representative English and French journalists, including Jean Pictet, editor of L'Œuvre de Paris, and P. J. Mansfield, on the editorial staff of the London Times, who met recently in Hanover, Ger., upon invitation of the city's officials.

Lloyd Wilson, of the Financial Times, in replying to an address of welcome of the Chief Bürgermeister, Dr. Menge, said that world correspondents should, and in future would, do much to prevent international conflict.

Always Ask for CANADA BREAD

**Society Brand
Clothes
and
Haberdashery**

Dunfield & Co., Ltd.
102 YONGE ST., TORONTO

Elgin 3745-6
Nights and Sundays,
Hudson 7840

**COOPER
Flourish**
71 WEST KING ST., TORONTO
and ROYAL YORK HOTEL

Elgin 5455
88 King St. E., Toronto, Can.

**"Bredin's
Bread
is
Best"**
HILLCREST 5000
TORONTO

The Linen Department
—Second Floor

The Gift of Linen
Nothing is more appealing to the housewife than the gift of linen. You will find exquisite pieces from Italy, France, Spain, Madeira and the British Isles all gathered together in the Linen Department, at a wide range of prices.

THE SIMPSON COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, CANADA

PACIFIC SCoured BY NAVY SLOOPS ON LONG TOUR

New Zealand Vessels Warmly Welcomed by Natives on Outlying Islands

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—The two sloops of the New Zealand division of the Royal Navy, H. M. S. Laburnum and H. M. S. Veronica, might be of little use in battle (they are light-armed vessels of about 1200 tons) but they are very useful for "showing the flag." They have just returned from a four and "half months' cruise in the Pacific and their visits to out-of-the-way islands, where for months at a time there may be no visitor, are greatly appreciated. To the natives the visit of a warship is a nine-days' wonder.

Captain Atwood, of the Laburnum, was greatly impressed by the loyalty of these remote communities. They look upon a man-of-war's call much as other places would regard a personal visit from the King. Some of the islands visited in the Veronica's cruise had not received a mail for five months.

Captain Atwood described the Gilbert Islands, 1100 miles north of Fiji, as one of the most out-of-the-way spots in the Empire. The islands are used to be head-hunters, but today they are living in peace and prosperity, governed by a dozen or so Englishmen. The Laburnum touched at Ocean Island, the headquarters of the Gilbert and Ellice group. She worked down to Fiji via Rotuma, and in the Fiji group called at 10 places off the usual routine. Rotuma is a sort of clearing house for the peoples of the Pacific, where may be found a great mingling of different types.

The Veronica sailed via Niue to American Samoa, and thence to Nassau, Suva, and Pohnpei. The islands are being fished up by means of modern diving suits. The sloop then called at the Society group, and found the French inhabitants of Rapa deep in Fourth of July festivities. After a week at Papeete, she visited the Cook Islands and returned to Samoa. During her cruise she picked up on a lonely island Dr. P. H. Buck, attached to the Bishop Museum at Honolulu, who is doing research work in Maori and Polynesian origins.

Both ships called at Nukualofa, in the Tongan group, a prosperous, well-governed and contented native kingdom and British protectorate. One call coincided with the opening of the Tongan Parliament with full ceremonial. The Queen, in gorgeous ermine robes, and wearing a gold crown, was followed from the palace to Parliament by a number of pages dressed in velvet coats and knee-breeches, the entire ceremony being carried out with great pomp and circumstance.

STOCKHOLM FREE PORT ENLARGED FOR FORD

STOCKHOLM—The second time in 10 years Stockholm's free port has been forced to extend its borders. This time to make room for the new store building of the Ford Motor Company, covering an area of over 13,000 square kilometers. The storehouse will be 106 meters long, and will include office accommodations as well as storage room for finished cars. The contract extends over a period of 49 years, and the building will be completed in one year's time. The Stockholm free port has been a success beyond anticipation, both as to turnover and accommodation. The contract with the Ford Company was signed on the anniversary of its 10 years' existence.

LATVIAN REPUBLIC BUILDING UP FLEET

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON—How the little Republic of Latvia is gradually building up a considerable merchant fleet mainly by purchases from Great Britain, is shown in statistics just issued by the Latvian consulate here. At the end of

MILNES
A Fuel for Every Furnace
**COAL COKE
FUEL OIL**
Elgin 5455
88 King St. E., Toronto, Can.

**"Bredin's
Bread
is
Best"**
HILLCREST 5000
TORONTO

**COOPER
Flourish**
71 WEST KING ST., TORONTO
and ROYAL YORK HOTEL

Elgin 5455
88 King St. E., Toronto, Can.

**"Bredin's
Bread
is
Best"**
HILLCREST 5000
TORONTO

The Linen Department
—Second Floor

The Gift of Linen
Nothing is more appealing to the housewife than the gift of linen. You will find exquisite pieces from Italy, France, Spain, Madeira and the British Isles all gathered together in the Linen Department, at a wide range of prices.

THE SIMPSON COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, CANADA

1919, Latvia had only 45 vessels, of a gross registered tonnage of 11,116 on her register. Three vessels, aggregating 395 tons, were bought in 1920; six aggregating 720 in 1921, after which the rate of increase went up rapidly until it reached 17 ships, totaling 35,165 tons in 1928.

This high-water mark, however, had already been exceeded by a few tons by July 31 of this year, and the latest figures available show that Latvia has bought about 30 ships of 50,000 tons since Jan. 1, 1929. Latvia now has 50 vessels, aggregating 133,000 tons.

British Put Museum in Bagdad Building

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The project of establishing a British School of Archaeology in Iraq as a memorial to Miss Gertrude Bell has been carried a step further by the holding of a public meeting at the Central Hall, Westminster, at which the Archbishop of Canterbury, L. S. Amery, recently Minister of Education, presided. Viscountess Astor, Sir Percy Kenyon, Maj.-Gen. Sir Percy Cox and others were the speakers.

This meeting, Sir Percy Cox explained, was the outcome of a smaller meeting held in July last, when some of the trustees of the late Gertrude Bell, or who were interested in Iraq and its archaeology, had approved the establishment of a school in Iraq which should be directed by a council in England, and had appointed an executive committee for the purpose of collecting funds for the school and of taking all other action to bring it into being.

Committee Issues Appeal

The executive committee had issued an appeal, and the amount of support which had been received was gratifying, but still insufficient. At the meeting, Sir Percy Cox mentioned some £12,000, having exactly doubled the sum which Miss Gertrude Bell had herself bequeathed to the trustees of the British Museum upon trust to pay over the income to the school.

The Archbishop of Canterbury spoke of the furthering of work in Iraq as a debt of honor and friendship to the late Miss Gertrude Bell, and left this legacy in trust to all her friends, he said, "in the hope that they will carry on the spirit of her vivid and interesting life."

Other countries, his Grace said, were anxious to rediscover the mystery of those days when Abraham went forth from Ur, not knowing whether he went—not dreaming of the long history which was to spring from that going forth, eager to rediscover the glories of those ancient empires of Chaldea and Assyria and Babylonia, rising and passing like desert clouds. In these things it was unthinkable that Britain should lag behind, refusing to take her share. Those wonders of Mesopotamia were giving a new and wider boundary to the horizon of our knowledge of human nature, a sense of that mystery that had fascinated Gertrude Bell and helped to make the brilliant history of her career.

A Museum in Bagdad

During his tour in Iraq, Mr. Amery said, he had talked for many hours with Miss Gertrude Bell about the project of a school in Bagdad. All her treasures were at that time, he said, jammed together in a mean basement. She showed him, however, the house she had in mind for future work, and he realized how, in writing of this house later on, she had said with her usual simplicity, "Everybody tells me that it really looks like a museum."

Governments, said Mr. Amery, had always fought shy of making grants toward the work of archaeological research, spite of the fact that the national standing of Great Britain depended as largely upon such matters as upon matters of diplomacy. "For myself," he said, "I should like to see a ministry devoted to these things."

Sir Frederic Kenyon, director of the British Museum, spoke of the very real need of trained men and women for the work of skilled research.

MANCHESTER TO HAVE BIG HOTEL BUILDING

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MANCHESTER, Eng.—Plans for the extension of the Midland Hotel in this city will result in Manchester possessing what is believed to be the largest hotel in Europe. The completed hotel will contain 650 bedrooms, 400 of them with baths. The project will see the existing structure being enlarged by 266 bed-rooms by an extension that will fill the yard at the Central Station. The extension will be connected with the existing hotel by a bridge done in the Italian manner from designs by Sir Edwin Lutyens, and will cost in the neighborhood of £300,000, and the work will be completed by 1931.

SLAV STUDENTS VISIT BUCHAREST

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BELGRADE—The students of Yugoslavia, Rumania and Czechoslovakia have formed a "Little Entente" of their own in order to collaborate in all questions affecting student life, thus forming a closer bond already uniting their nations. A special pact of friendship among the students has been drawn up in this connection.

Representatives of the Yugoslav students have left for Bucharest to attend the Rumanian Students' National Congress. After the congress at Bucharest the Yugoslav and Rumanian representatives will go together to Prague to attend the general conference. The Yugoslav delegation is composed of one Serb, one Croat and one Slovene.

**BOLIVIA PLEASED WITH YOUNG
LA PAZ, Bolivia (AP)—**The Bolivian Government has declared Evan E. Young persona grata as United States Minister to Bolivia, to succeed David E. Kaufman, resigned. Mr. Young has been Minister to Santo Domingo since 1925.

MORE BUYERS, FEWER 'GAZERS' AT MOTOR SHOW

London Dealers Gratified by Results of Great Exhibit

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The total attendance at this year's International Motor Show held recently at Olympia was smaller by some 25,000 than last year when over 253,000 passed through the turnstiles during the nine days on which the show was open to the public.

But the organizers—the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders—are satisfied that the Olympia show is as popular as ever and that the decreased attendance was due to a lifting off of the "car gazers," whereas serious buyers were more numerous and more intent on business than ever and found their task of inspecting the stands a simpler and more pleasant one than was the case in last year's crowds. Also the experiment was tried of prohibiting numerous country agents from causing congestion and confusion on exhibition stands and impeding rather than helping prospective purchasers.

Secrets Guarded

This year, also the secrets of the 1930 models were not closely guarded until the doors of Olympia were opened. Consequently the show lost some of its attraction for those expecting to see surprises and novelties there. But the policy of announcing new models, prices and improvements well before the show and allowing agents to display the new cars to the public has had the very important and beneficial result of lessening the "dead season" previous to the show which was a cause of loss of trade in previous years.

On the last day of this year's show manufacturers were almost unanimous in declaring that business was better than ever. British firms in particular were jubilant at the record orders they had received. Salesmen on all the popular British stands declared that their factories would be working overtime to fulfill orders.

F. Maughling, president of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, said that the motor industry said that it was scarcely an exaggeration to say that the accessories included in the manufacturers' standard specification of today would have cost £25 in 1919. A bill for extras totaling something like 25 per cent on the purchase price of a small car.

Over 93½ per cent of private cars in Britain are used all the year round, the average distance traveled being 6,000 miles, and the average horsepower is 13.71.

The average tax paid in respect of all motor vehicles other than motorcycles is in Great Britain £28, as compared with £25 3s. in America, £16 7s. in France, £13 9s. in Germany, and £6 1s. in Canada. Last year 211,877 private cars and commercial motor vehicles were built in Great Britain and 254,150 work people had a hand directly in building them.

Car of the Future

Kay Don, one of the foremost British racing motorists, who is expected to reach a speed of 260 miles an hour in an attempt at Daytona, Fla., next spring, in a specially built car, to lower the present land speed record, discussed the "car of the future" in an interview at Olympia.

"There are few new features," he said, "and certainly no freaks, in this year's show, but in 20 years time there should be a tremendous difference. I should say that the car of the future will be simpler, especially in engine design. Gear boxes may disappear, or the gears will be very gradual. Engines will be on the two-stroke principle, which aims at simplicity, and there will be more 12-cylinder cars. Forced induction is bound to be a very common thing in the future. Superchargers may be very popular. I believe the present methods of springing will also entirely disappear."

As regards speed, that perhaps is where the greatest change will come. The sports cars which do 100 miles an hour now will easily attain 150 miles an hour in the future. This, coupled with the new motor roads under construction, which I believe are bound to come, will make motor traffic much faster. It will be quite common for the average driver to maintain 80 miles an hour on the road from London to Glasgow, where he now averages 35 to 40 miles an hour."

PHOTOS OF SUN TAKEN ON 345 DAYS IN YEAR

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PERTH, W. Aust.—The Government astronomer, E. H. Curlew, in his report to the Honorary Minister for the year ended June 30 last, says: "The year at the Central Station, the photographs of the sun were obtained at the Perth Observatory on 345 days during the year and were sent regularly to the Solar Physics Observatory at Mount Stromlo, Canberra, to supplement the work being done there."

"To take photographs of the sun on 345 days out of the 365 is, I think, a record for an observatory and speaks volumes for the amount of sunshine experienced in Western Australia."

DANISH EMPLOYEES SHARE IN PROFITS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
COPENHAGEN—P. P. Hedegaard, a merchant of Norre Sundby, in Jutland, has again set a substantial sum aside for the benefit of his employees. The fund consists of shares in his business, and the dividends are to be divided up among the workers every year, so that they will each receive about 200 crowns (\$50) annually.

Some years ago he established a fund, the interest of which goes to employees who have been in his service for 10 years.

**EMIGRES TO BUILD
MUSEUM IN DENMARK**
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
COPENHAGEN—The Danish-American National Park situated at the picturesque Rabild Hills in North

Jutland was presented to the Danish nation some years ago by a number of Danish Americans who cherished the memories of the old country, and on Independence Day every year there is an enthusiastic gathering of men and women from both sides of the Atlantic.

Last year a proposal was put forward with regard to building an American-Danish museum on what has already become a historic place, and this plan is now being realized. It will take the shape of a large block or timbered house, all the states of the United States contributing with some of their own timber, and six Danish Americans paying the expense.

Spain Ever Widens Commercial Activity

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID—An ever-widening circle of activities has been the outcome of Spain's policy of rapprochement with the South American countries. At the Conference of American Chambers of Commerce, which has recently terminated at Barcelona, further practical steps toward the development of trade relations were advocated. It was proposed to set up a committee for the exchange of information on an economic kind which when available will indicate new channels of trade. Close contact with the League of Nations on economic questions was suggested as likely to be of mutual assistance.

It was recommended that a company be formed to handle large consignments of fruit and from Spain in its own steamers carrying refrigerating chambers. It was hoped that Spain could be persuaded to accept frozen and dried meat from America, at least where these do not compete with local fresh meat when too dear for the masses.

The conference issued a world-wide appeal for greater facilities and freedom in methods of transport of raw materials, with special reference to South American countries.

LABOR COMMISSION HEARS INDIAN DOCKERS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CALCUTTA—Two hundred dock laborers marched in a body to the office of the Labor Commission in Karachi recently and asked J. H. Whitley, the chairman (formerly Speaker of the House of Commons), to listen to a petition they had drawn up.

Their action was unconstitutional, but Mr. Whitley decided that the commission, which was not sitting publicly at the time of the men's arrival, should hear their views. This was done and the object of the commission was explained to them in simple language by Mr. Whitley, after which the dockers left, extremely pleased with their reception.

WELSH LANGUAGE GROWS LESS POPULAR

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—After increasing for some years, the percentage of children electing to write Welsh in the examination for scholarships to secondary schools in Carnarvonshire has this year decreased, and the examiner describes the position as "very disappointing." The percentages for 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929 are respectively 38.2, 38.6, 39.1, and 37.7.

Of the 847 children who were examined, only 320 offered to use Welsh as the medium of expression for their answers.

**LUXMOORE
REFERENCE MARK
PROTECTORS**
Pattern W Reg. No. 739641
Pattern P Reg. No. 739642-3
Made in Durable Artificial Cloth in the following sizes:
For Readers' size books (P) 6/- \$1.45
Cloth & Pocket edition (P) 6/- \$1.20
Pocket Edition and Bible (W) 5/- \$1.20
These easily adjusted book & notebook covers are very convenient & serviceable
Headley Bros., Invicta Press
ASHFORD, Kent, England

SMITH & WILSON

Men's Wear Specialists

for
**Christmas
Gifts**
15 GEORGE STREET
Tel. 0228 CROYDON, England

A. Zeff & Co.

"High Class Tailors"

Tropical Outfits for All Countries

The Standard of Production is Equal to That of Any West-End House

137 North End
Aldo
40 North Street
Enquiries Invited

Dainty Tea Services

from 6/6 to 30/-

PAUL RADFORD
HARDWARE MERCHANT

HERTZOG BLOCKS SECESSION MOVE IN SOUTH AFRICA

Nationalist Chief Favors Continued Affiliation With Empire

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BLOEMFONTEIN, S. Afr.—A resolution from the Free State Nationalist Congress in favor of a South African Governor-General and secession from the Empire was withdrawn at a meeting here after a vigorous speech by General Hertzog, Prime Minister, against both proposals. The speech constituted one of the most conciliatory gestures ever made by the Nationalist Party toward the Empire.

It was all very well, said General Hertzog, to say that a South African should be appointed to act as Governor-General, but, to him, the question was not a vital one at the moment.

There were, he said, but a small handful of white people in South Africa, and the people were divided in matters of the utmost importance, trusting each other in many directions.

They must look at the matter as South Africans and decide on it in accordance with the interests of South Africa. They had the right to ask the King to appoint a South African if they so wished. The question was whether it was in their interests to exercise that right.

The people of South Africa had received their freedom, he said. They were now as free as England herself—as free as any state in the world. But there were two sections in South Africa—English and Afrikaans—and the great factor which was weakening the South African nation was the unfortunate division between the two sections.

The two sections, said the Prime Minister, must be brought together. They could not progress and fulfill their national obligations on the split and cracked foundation of the present.

If the resolution were given effect to, he said, South Africa would be dealt a blow from which it would not recover for many years. "I, as an Afrikaner," emphasized General Hertzog, "would be ashamed if I had not done my duty in warning South Africa in this respect. The matter must remain in the hands of the Government."

"If I find that, in such a weighty matter, the people will not abide by the will of the Government, I will resign without hesitation."

General Hertzog's attitude in the matter has won the approval of all political parties.

QUEENSLAND SELLS WIDE CATTLE LANDS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRISBANE—The Queensland Government has sold Vanook, Strathmore, Dotswood and Wando Vale

Roffey & Clark

Limited
FOR
CHRISTMAS BOOKS
GIFTS, CARDS and
CALENDARS

12 High Street, Croydon
ENGLAND

Christmas Gifts

THE SELECTION OF CHARMING GIFTS WHICH WILL REFLECT YOUR INDIVIDUAL TASTE, BECOMES A PLEASANT AND EASY DUTY, WHEN SHOPPING AT

Milders Ltd

The Store that is always Interesting

NORTH END & GEORGE ST.
CROYDON, ENGLAND

Everything for Ladies' and Children's Wear

The Martyrs Memorial

VISITORS to Oxford will find every comfort provided in this modern Store with its rest rooms, writing room, cloak rooms, and

Restaurant

(Second Floor)
Overlooking the Spires and Pinnacles of the famous University.
"Two Lifts to All Floors"

For Taste in Carpets Curtains Furniture and Decoration

Consult
LEE & Kitley Ltd.
"Wrencote", 123 High Street, Croydon, Eng.
Tel. Fairfield 5566-7

25-27-29 George Street

AIR MAIL ROUTE FOR SOUTHWEST STRONGLY URGED

Would Eliminate Deficit, Advocates Tell Officials in Capital

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Men prominent in aeronautics from all parts of the country, post office officials, Senators and Representatives are attending hearings at the Post Office Department on the establishment of a southern transcontinental air mail route which would give Washington direct communication with the South, Southwest and Pacific coast.

William G. McAdoo, chairman of the board of Southern Skylines, and E. P. Halliburton of Tulsa, Okla., president of the Southwest Fast Air Express, had submitted a proposal to establish a new transcontinental service at rates which would enable the Post Office Department for the first time to eliminate the deficit due to the transportation of air mail. It was pointed out that the present cost of carrying mail between Washington, D. C., and Los Angeles, Calif., is approximately \$3.77 a pound, which is a loss of \$5.52 on the basis of 5 cents postage a letter and 45 letters to the pound. The rate proposed by Mr. McAdoo and Mr. Halliburton is \$2.10 a pound. This would not only eliminate the existing deficit, but would provide a profit of 15 cents a pound.

A committee from the Washington Chamber of Commerce was present at a caucus the day before the opening of the hearings, called by members of the Post Office Department, Chamber of Commerce, and other trade organizations from southwestern cities. The Washington committee has statistics showing the amount of potential air mail from Washington that would go over the route, data regarding flying weather and other facts bearing on the establishment of a service.

Walter F. Brown, Postmaster-General, said that the Southwest should be included in the air mail system of the country and gave assurance that the post office would do anything in its power to put the proposed line into operation. The cooperation of Congress was necessary, however, he pointed out. The same thing was reiterated by W. Irving Glover, Second Assistant Postmaster-General, in charge of air mail, and chairman of the interdepartmental committee. Elmer Thomas (D.), Senator from Oklahoma, asserted that there would be no difficulty in getting necessary legislation through Congress.

J. J. Cochran (D.), Representative from Missouri, urged the postal authorities to submit immediately an estimate for inclusion in the first deficiency appropriation bill for funds to establish the route. Philip D. Swing (R.), Representative from California, told the committee that any transcontinental air mail line, to be of benefit to California, should come from the national capital. Among the other members of Congress who spoke were: Sam G. Bratton (D.), Senator from New Mexico; T. J. Hefflin (D.), Senator from Alabama; Carl Hayden (D.), Senator from Arizona; and Representatives from Missouri, Texas, Alabama, Louisiana, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona, Mississippi, Arkansas and Kansas.

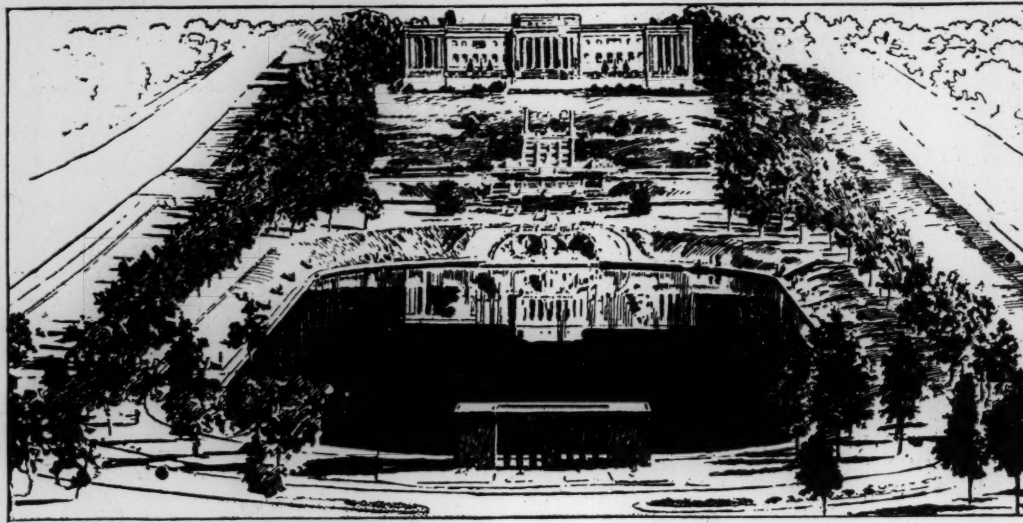
GUATEMALAN AVIATION GROWS
GUATEMALA CITY (By U. P.)—Completion of a modern airport at Puerto Barrios, on the Caribbean coast, will soon make it possible to fly from the seaport to this city in 90 minutes. Several intermediate landing fields are also being constructed.

NEW YORK CITY
RAYMOND
BEAUTY SALON
STYLIST IN
HAIR CUTTING
Specializing
in All Branches of Work.
Mr. Raymond, formerly known as
Mr. Francis of Robert, Fifth Ave.
Telephone Wickersham 4652
141 EAST 51ST STREET
at Lexington Ave. Subway Station

NEW YORK CITY
PERMANENT WAVE \$5.00
Guaranteed Six Months
Superiorline Steam Wave
is ENTIRELY DIFFERENT from all electric waving methods. Superiorline steams the hair, leaving it soft and natural looking. Can SET IT YOURSELF without added expense of finger waving.
Superiorline
Paul E. Gaier
67 W. 44th St., 3d Floor
NEW YORK
Branch: 428 Market St.,
PATERSON, N. J.
Phone for appointments: Murray Hill 6557-8
Open Monday and Thursday Evenings

NEW YORK CITY
For THANKSGIVING DAY
Men's Smart Haberdashery
Hats
Shirts
Neckwear
Joseph's
Underwear
"Interwoven"
Hosiery
137 East Fordham Road, Bronx
1619 Broadway, Brooklyn
—3 Stores— 738 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn
NEW YORK CITY

Missouri Will Show You—This



At Top—Kansas City Art Institute and U. S. Epperson Memorial in Course of Construction. Bottom—William Rockhill Nelson Gallery of Art, With Pool-Mirror and Vista.

Kansas City's Great Art Center Marks New Period in Southwest

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—An imposing art center soon to rise in the midst of Kansas City's Rockhill residential district reflects the ascendancy of art interest not only in this city, but throughout the Southwest. The release of more than \$15,000,000 makes possible this development, which ranks well with similar projects in larger cities of the United States.

The William Rockhill Nelson Gallery of Art has been planned as the dominating feature and to provide space for the display of art masterpieces. One wing of this gallery has been set apart for the Mary Atkins Museum. The Kansas City Art Institute, now located in the Meyer home, one of the city's finest homes, and the Epperson Memorial Hall, an addition to the Art Institute containing an auditorium with an organ, complete the present arrangements for the art center.

The Nelson Gallery of Art, construction of which is to be started not later than next spring, will occupy the site of Oak Hall, formerly the home of the Nelsons, surrounded by a beautifully landscaped estate of 20 acres. The trustees expect to double this acreage through purchase of adjoining property to make room for expansive memorial grounds, including a lake intended to mirror every detail of the building.

Publisher Gave Bulk of Fund
Although the money to finance this art center came from various sources, the bulk was provided under the will of William Rockhill Nelson, founder and published of the Kansas City Star. The Nelson bequest was nearly \$12,000,000 and its purpose was to provide for the purchase of works of art. Only the income is available, approximately \$600,000 annually, it is said. There now has accumulated

NEW YORK
PERMANENT WAVE \$10
20 Exclusive 1929 Styles
GUARANTEED 6 MONTHS
INCLUDED
FREE FINGER WAVE
FOR 6 MONTHS
Over Day and Evening
John
CENTRAL HAIRDRESSING PARLOR
12 E. 42d St., N.Y., Just East of 5th Ave.
MURRAY HILL 8682-8683

Guaranteed Perfect HOSIERY
by Fairway-Billmore
"Take your next step" in our UPSTAIRS DAYLIGHT SHOPS. Here you may purchase low priced high QUALITY HOSIERY. Gauge-like, ultra-soft hose in every new color, for every occasion. FULL FASHIONED—All Silk Chiffon Hose. 1.05
All Silk Chiffon Pique. 1.39
All Silk Chiffon Lace. 1.39
Hosiery for Every Occasion from \$1.05 to \$7.00
Fairway-Billmore Shops
"The Largest Upholstery Chain in America"
2 East 45th St., (cor. 5th Ave.), 8th Floor
388 5th Ave., (cor. 34th & 35th), 6th Floor
416 Lexington Ave., (cor. 43rd St.), 3rd Floor
384 Madison Ave., (cor. 49th St.), 7th Floor
38 W. 45th St., (bet. 5th & 6th), 6th Floor
NEW YORK CITY
Mail Orders Filled Color Cards (Free)

more than \$1,500,000 for the purchase of works of art and it is anticipated this may be nearly doubled before the completion of the building to house the art treasures.

Inspired by Mr. Nelson's rich legacy to Kansas City, relatives and friends of the publicist provided in their wills for the gallery and the site for it. These bequests have been estimated unofficially as more than \$850,000 from the estate of the publisher's widow; \$1,200,000 from the estate of Mrs. Laura Nelson Kirkwood; \$500,000 from Irwin Kirkwood; \$150,000 from Frank Rozelle.

The Mary Atkins Museum will be built from a fund, now about \$700,000, bequeathed by Mrs. Atkins 17 years ago. Conferences between the trustees of the Nelson and Atkins museums resulted in a decision to unite them in one building. There are two sets of trustees, one responsible for the new building and the other for the acquisition of art treasures.

\$2,600,000 Now Available
For the construction of the monumental building, \$2,600,000 is immediately available. The architects explain that the building is to be of classic design, two stories high, with a frontage of 374 feet and depth of 174 feet. There is sufficient ground to the north to duplicate the present size of the building.

Mirror Lake, the architects state, is to be 1100 feet by 400 feet. The distance from the portico of the museum to the lake is 1100 feet.

NEW YORK CITY
Enma Bruns
CANDY AND FAVOR SHOPPE
Assorted Salted Nuts, Crisp and Fresh, per pound, \$3.00. Caramels that are truly delicious, per pound, \$1.50. Steamer and Gift Boxes of Salted Nuts and Candy, \$5.00 to \$25.00 each.
"TASTING IS BELIEVING"
We have been serving readers of The Christian Science Monitor over ten years.
Mail Orders Filled
BLACKSTONE HOTEL
50 East 58th Street
Volunteer 1790
Between Madison and Park Ave.

ANTOINE
COIFFEUR DE DAMES
199 West 72nd Street, New York City
Phone: Trafalgar 7286, Susquehanna 4143

NEW YORK CITY
Add Joy to Your THANKSGIVING DINNER
Stop at Our DELICATESSEN Store
We carry many MONITOR advertised products.
"AMERICA'S TEENIE WEENIE BEST CANDY" **TOFFIES**
Huntley & Palmer's Biscuits
Crosse & Blackwell's Jams, Jellies, Relishes
Canada Dry Ginger Ale
Welch's Grape Juice
Imported "LEBKUCKEN"
MAIL ORDERS FILLED
Mentz Stores
7
GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL
Located on Concourse to Lexington Avenue Entrance.
NEW YORK CITY
THE PERIOD RESTAURANT—STATIONERY—ELECTRIC
ORANGEADE—LIGHT LUNCH—MILK COUNTERS
Be Sure It's a Mentz Store

EXPANSION ERA OF UNIVERSITIES BELIEVED AT END

Period of Stabilization in Attendance Foreseen by Federal Authority

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—A possible period of stabilization in attendance of institutions of higher learning, with stress on quality of output, is believed near at hand by William J. Cooper, United States Commissioner of Education, in his annual report.

"Refinement of instructional procedures and more effective utilization of improved material facilities suggest that higher education is about to enter a new phase of development," he declares, pointing out that this is made possible with some of the pressure of number removed, and with a continued increase in financial support. The smallest increase in enrollment since the World War, 2 per cent, reported by institutions on the approved list of the Association of American Universities, Mr. Cooper attributes to a slackening in the rate of increase in high school enrollments and to changes in agricultural and industrial conditions.

Visual instruction is receiving much attention from city school superintendents and teachers and others, it is found. Several cities have already installed motion picture machines in practically all their school buildings, reports show, and departments of visual instruction have been organized in some cities to distribute films and slides.

Instruction by radio is also receiving much attention, many city schools now being equipped with receiving sets. In a survey made in Ohio preceding the launching of radiocasts, more than 1200 schools signified their intention of installing radio sets if the service was given.

Mr. Cooper reports an increased interest in adult education during the last year, mentioning statewide meetings conducted in various parts of the country to bring together all agencies interested so that a better co-ordinated program might be effected.

A survey of Negro colleges and universities throughout the United States shows an extraordinary demand among the Negro people for college and university education. Gratifying progress was made in the survey of land-grant colleges, the report states.

Citrus Competition Caused Bank Closing

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ORLANDO, Fla.—Failure of citrus marketing agencies of Florida to pool their interests and efforts, creating too much needless competition in the same eastern and northern markets for the same type of fruit, is given as an outstanding cause for unnecessary bank closures in Florida last summer by Capt. C. W. Kramer Jr., chairman of the organization committee of the Florida Citrus Exchange.

Captain Kramer is engaged at present in an effort to consolidate the marketing system of Florida along lines recently recommended by the Federal Farm Board as a preliminary to loans from that board to the State's leading industry. Few complications are expected this year with a reduced citrus yield, but with the prospects of heavy crops next season and a return to unsatisfactory prices unless unity is achieved, the exchange is conducting a definite program throughout the State to bring grower-shippers firms into the co-operative ranks by joining the exchange.

HENRY FORD RESIGNS AS SCHOOL TRUSTEE

DEARBORN, Mich. (AP)—Henry Ford has resigned from the local board of education, because some citizens objected to his non-attendance at board meetings. He had been a trustee of the school district for 18 years and was regarded by many school electors as an honorary member of the board. He had not attended meetings for several years but sent his personal representative, who acted in an advisory capacity, not being allowed to vote. The Ford estate is largely in this school district, and Henry Ford and the Ford Motor Company pay the bulk of the school taxes. The meeting at which the resignation was accepted was held in the Henry Ford School, recently dedicated to Mr. Ford.

NEW YORK CITY
Our "Truth" contains inspiring words from the Bible.
Calendar
Art Paper Cover, 50¢
Desk Easel Style, \$1.00
Gifts, Stationery, Pictures, Motives
Large assortment of Imported, Domestic and Personal Cards.
Our Gift Shop
74 West 48th Street
Between 5th and 6th Avenues

Wetzel
ESTABLISHED 1874
2 East Forty-Fourth Street New York
SMARTNESS attained through a knowledge of correct detail—is evidenced in clothes made by WETZEL.

Van Dyk's
for your Thanksgiving Delicacies
Delicious, guaranteed 1929 new crop nuts . . . holiday candies of all kinds . . . special creamery butter, fresh and sweet as a rose . . . many different kinds of tasty cheeses . . . Thanksgiving beverages . . . fine, large, sound eggs for eating or cooking . . . in fact, table delicacies by the hundreds are now ready for your Thanksgiving at all Van Dyk Stores.
James J. Van Dyk
President
We Are Specialists in These Fine Foods
BEVERAGES SPICES BUTTER EGGS EXTRACTS CHEESE SMOKED MEAT PRODUCTS
Van Dyk Stores Are Located:
NEW YORK
ALBANY: 87 No. Pearl St., 140 No. Pearl St., 167 Central Ave., 1040 Madison Ave.
AMSTERDAM: 24 E. Main St.
BUFFALO: 14 E. Chippewa St.
JAMAICA: L. 18 New York Ave.
MT. VERNON: 113 So. 4th Ave.
NEW YORK: 50 Barclay St.
NIAGARA FALLS: 1810 Main St.
POUGHKEEPSIE: 345 Main St.
ROCHESTER: 81 Main St. W., 381 Main St. E.
SCHENECTADY: 173 Jay St.
TROY: 86 Congress St.
YONKERS: 5 Palisade Ave.
CONNECTICUT
STAMFORD: 282 Atlantic St.
BRIDGEPORT: 915 Main St., 1428 Main St.
WATERBURY: 49 Center St.
MASSACHUSETTS
SPRINGFIELD: 117 State St.*
FALL RIVER: 198 So. Main St.*
NEWARK: 111 Mulberry St., 209 Centre Market
NEW BRUNSWICK: 103 Church St.
RHODE ISLAND
PROVIDENCE: 75 Weybosset St.*
NEW JERSEY
PASSAIC: 672 Main Ave.
PATERSON: 65 Broadway*
PLAINFIELD: 178 E. Front St.*
ORANGE: 6 No. Day St.*
PENNSYLVANIA
PITTSBURGH: 431 Market St.*
*Visit the Van Dyk Lunchettes at these stores for a delightful light meal, expertly prepared and served.

VAN DYK FOOD STORES
FOOD SPECIALISTS SINCE 1760

FUR COATS Remodeled
\$50 will remodel your old fur coat into a garment of the latest design. Maurice, formerly with Jony of Paris, will personally fit it to your figure, molding it so gracefully and balancing it so well that it will not be burdensome. This is an art that few possess. We have original ideas for combining your old fur with cloth and creating an exquisite garment of the latest design.
MAURICE & FLINT
2895 B'way (11th), New York
Monument 9664

Modes of the Moment in flatter new HATS
Knickerbocker Hats
1466 BROADWAY AT 42nd ST. N.Y.
NEW YORK

THIS NEWEST IRONING BOARD SET
has an UNBURNABLE PAD of sanitary heavy brown hair felt, with sewn leatherette binding on the edges. THE COVER is made of unbleached white cotton. No pins or tacks required. **STRONG LACE** furnished. Price \$1.00 postpaid.
THE MARDO LEATHER GOODS CO.
105 Waver Street, New York, N. Y.

CHRISTMAS CARDS
... an exceptionally interesting collection, with designs of refreshing individuality.
You may also have individual etchings, at \$60 the hundred.
DELLO WORK SHOP
139 EAST 53rd ST. (at 5th Ave.)
NEW YORK
EXQUISITELY-DECORATED FURNITURE
INTERIORS
VIRGINIA BARRAS CHENS

No Finer Christmas Gift Than a BULOVA
What woman would not appreciate a Bulova "Miss Liberty"? Set with six sapphires (or emeralds), 15-jewel dustproof movement, nil-gree, bracelet.
American Watch & Diamond Co.
(BAKER BROS. CO.)
503 5th Ave. Entrance on 42d St.
NEW YORK, N. Y.

STERN BROTHERS
42nd and 43rd STREETS—WEST OF FIFTH AVE.
NEW YORK
We'll tell you what little girls want for Christmas—
Hand-Made Sheer Frocks from France
FRENCH CAPE FROCKS of handkerchief linen—with white piping scalloping the capes and hemlines. In flesh or maize with matching ribbon bows on the shoulder. 7.95
Sizes 6 to 10.
FRENCH BELTED FROCKS—of pastel embroidered white voile trimmed with darling white organdy collars and cuffs and pastel organdy pipings. Sizes 3.95 to 14.
From Hungary...
FROCKS WITH GYPSY EMBROIDERY—entirely hand-made of fine white voile. 5.00
Sizes 6 to 10.
SECOND FLOOR

Women's Enterprises and Activities

Industrial Plants in China

WITH the introduction into China of new methods and machinery, many doors have been opened to women and girls in the industrial world. For long centuries they have understood silk culture, and it is still carried on in the small homes in rural districts, so when the silk flature factories were opened in large cities, as Shanghai, they offered employment to thousands of women and girls, who, though they understood the several processes, had much to learn in the new methods. There are four departments in this work—peeling, selecting, reeling, and skeining. Many new inventions expedite the work and serve to insure a more even product. There are 80 steam silk flatures in Shanghai, all owned by Chinese.

But many other industries now call for the service of girls and women. There is cotton spinning and weaving, match-making, bookbinding, clerical work in foreign and native shops and the large modern department stores. In Tientsin, a very busy port city, rug weaving is largely done by women, many of the finest importations into Europe and the United States coming from there; but one must understand the quality of wool used, the number of threads to the inch, the dye employed, and the symbols of the design, in order to buy intelligently.

Five Employ Women
Five of the large cotton mills there employ women. Of 16,300 operatives, 3,500 are women and girls and perhaps 1400 are under 14 years of age. Many of the boys, who are apprenticed for three years, are between eight and 14 years old. The mills work in two shifts of 12 hours each, with one rest day on the changing of shifts, about every two weeks. The average girl or woman worker receives from 35 to 40 cents a day, a skilled worker up to 60 cents. A starter, usually a child, gets only 20 cents, and the apprenticeship boys are paid from 40 cents to \$2 a month.

GARTSIDE'S IRON RUST SOAP
Removes Ink, Rust, Fruit Stains, etc., from clothing, rugs, marble. Sold by drug, department and grocery stores for 25c. Or send 30c to Dept. C.S.M., 677 N. Preston St., Philadelphia, Pa.

PEGGY'S OWN Fruit Cake
Real Old-Fashioned Fruit Cake. Made at home from an old-time recipe. In attractive tin boxes. Postpaid. One-Pound Loaf \$1.50. Two-Pound Loaf \$3.00. MARGARET NEWELL SOULE, CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS. Fifth Year in The Christian Science Monitor.

Personal Christmas Cards of unusual value
15 assorted engraved Christmas Cards 4x6, sincere sentiments with name to match. \$2 postpaid. 12 assorted Christmas Cards, a beautiful reminder of the Gift Supreme, without name. \$1.00 postpaid. Mary Emma Stein, Hannibal, Mo.

Shop for Christmas in the Orient THROUGH THE MOON DOORS BOOK OF GIFTS
Sent free on writing: JEANETTE SEARIGHT, 2937 College Ave., Berkeley, California. Ninety per cent of prices below \$3.75. Money refunded if not delighted. Please specify a specialty. Variety of Charming, Practical Gifts.

INDIVIDUAL GIFT PENCILS
By Mail Postpaid 2 for 30c 3 for 50c 12 for 75c All time Value Name and School or Address in Gold (Limit 40 letters) Picked in fancy boxes ABBOTT PENCIL CO., 150 W. Larned Street, Detroit, Mich.

Run a Tea room
Managers Wanted. Prepare yourself. Paid position or to open your own tea room. Graduates trained by our practical men. Our methods are in demand everywhere. Some incomes every day. Offer you a real opportunity. Free booklet. Address: Ware School of Tea Room Management, Dept. 23, 82 West 39th St., New York.

ARTISTIC Christmas Cards \$1
Most beautiful and unique designs. Rich colors—beautiful papers. Cards which you will be proud to send. Postage prepaid. LINDEN PRESS, 4648 W. Lake Harriet Blvd., Minneapolis, Minn.

An Ideal Christmas Gift. Makes Household Pressing a Joy Pays for Itself Hundreds of Times Mother's Easy Slide Pressing Cloth
Wonderful Special treated cloth—No more scorching, iron sticking, or waxing of iron. You can press Men's, Women's and Children's wearing apparel with the ease of a skillful tailor. You can use any kind of iron. 50c. An Ideal Gift—Pleasantly Remembered. EASY SLIDE PRESSING CLOTH CO., 446 Main Street, Chicopee, Mass. Dealers and Agents Wanted.

CHRISTMAS CARDS
Send No Money 21 for \$1.00
One of our greatest Christmas Card values ever offered. Beautiful designs, many sizes, folders and cards; parchment: modern original illustrations and all steel engraved. 21 tissue lined envelopes. All orders mailed within 24 hours. AGENTS WANTED. DEPT. C. C. Passantino Greeting Card Co., 1187 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

and their board and lodging. Work in these mills is steady all the year round. The Chinese dollar is worth about 50 cents of American money. In three out of six match factories visited were found 2500 workers, only 145 being girls, most of them under 12 years of age. These fill the boxes very swiftly, while others do the wrapping and packing. Here the girls are paid from 40 to 100 coppers a day, and work from 11½ to 12½ hours, and stand up all the time.

The Nut Business
Another industry employing girls and women is the large nut business. Walnuts and peanuts are grown on an extensive scale. These have to be shelled, sorted and the nut-meats carefully graded. From 30 to 70 coppers is paid for an 11-hour day.

About 2500 women are employed in making military uniforms in Tientsin's five factories. Being war work, this labor is uncertain. The workrooms may be hastily set up in evacuated houses or other buildings taken over by the military. The cutting and machine stitching is done by the men; the women and girls, seated on the floor, put in the padding or fur linings, put on buttons and work buttonholes by hand. There is no limit to working hours; they may carry on day and night if they wish. The babies sleep on piles of clothing or play around on the floor by their mothers. Most of these families live in tiny one-room mud huts on the canal bank and are refugees from war or famine areas.

From Chefoo come particularly lovely Chinese embroideries. Here in one small group are 25 small shops with 20 or 30 girls in each, who work busily from 7 in the morning until dark, when they trudge home slowly (for these poor children still have bound feet) in groups of 10 or 12 with a man carrying a lantern to light the way and protect them from soldiers and idlers.

The skillful workers receive between \$3 and \$4 a month (American money); the learners 300 or 400 coppers, and may be only eight or nine years old. Little boys also are quite clever workers and stand at a low table. An older woman does the tracing of patterns on the material. White cotton is nailed across the lower part of the windows to keep the girls from looking out. Besides the sketchily presented statistics taken partly from the report of the Pan-Pacific Women's Conference in Honolulu in August 1928, there are a great many more in-

dustries in which women and girls are giving valuable service, and now that the Government recognizes the right of association of laborers, and even encourage organization in unions for men and women, one may expect a speedy improvement in the conditions prevailing at present in many factories and mills. When the great strike of 1927 was ended and agreement was reached between employers and employees, the contract was signed by a man and a woman for the workers, an indication of the part the women play industrially in the new labor movement. Women as a rule are more keen for improvement in working conditions than men, but few, unfortunately, are qualified for leadership. It is for this reason that foreign Christian organizations are giving so much attention to the training of women leaders.

Besides these great masses of women and girls working in factories and stores, thousands are still employed in the fields and gardens during the season, and here in pleasant surroundings are the little ones crawling along between the rows of vegetables or asleep under a near-by bush. For so many centuries in China children of working parents have had so little attention that they do not expect it, and amuse or interest themselves in the nearest trifle. They seem to be no trouble at all.



Miss Violet Lee (Lee Ching-Tau), President and General Manager of the Chinese Women's Crafts Company, Ltd. This Organization of Shanghai Importers and Exporters is the First Chinese Organization to Be Controlled Entirely by Women.

Women's Organizations

RURAL women are very responsive to the many opportunities which modern methods of transportation and communication are offering them. In some of the great agricultural states of the United States the development and organization of forces looking toward enlarged advantages for farm women is most interesting.

It often seems that women living in rural sections are better able to appreciate and assimilate the finest things of life than are those who live where the bustle and hurry of business confuse the days. Mrs. Emma Borge Whisenand is chairman of the rural life committee in the Federation of Nebraska Women's Clubs. The club magazine of that state, the Nebraska Club Woman, says that Mrs. Whisenand's interests range from the culture of choice goldfish and raising poultry for exhibition purposes, to books, especially poetry, and painting in oils.

In a message to the women of Nebraska, Mrs. Whisenand has said some things which all rural women will appreciate. In part her message is as follows:

"I have passed most of my life on a farm, to me a place of beauty and fulfillment, not in the possession of many acres and imposing buildings, but in the love of home and the beauties of nature. Farm women so often think of the wonders around them; the miracle of growing things, the dawns and the sunsets, buds bursting into fragrant bloom, and the golden waving fields. . . . Put into your yearbooks much about our beautiful Nebraska—her flowers, her trees, her shrubs, her gardens, her scenery, her traditions. Put into them the many new ways of lightening labor for the farm woman and do not forget our Nebraska poets and writers for your book reviews.

Let us not allow our city sisters even to think of us any more as farm drudges. Let us lift ourselves by our love of our homes and our State, reaching out through our clubs for many of the things heretofore denied us.

The Nebraska federation has another department which is interesting and unique in the history of the clubs which make up the General Federation. It is the only State to have a business and professional department. This department is a regular part of the club and is said to offer to that organization a very valuable contribution because the members of it are trained business women with the sagacity which goes with that training. The Nebraska federation feels that it is a source of enthusiasm and encouragement to have these women associated with it. Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, past president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, has been appointed as adviser and consultant between the organized women of the world

A Girl Engineer of Spain

Madrid. WITH workshops and locomotives at the back of my mind, the exquisite refinement of Señora de Careaga's personal and home atmosphere might have come as a surprise had her people not been well-known figures in Spanish social life. Her father is Count de Cadagua, a wealthy Basque landowner. Essentially feminine in manner and appearance this young girl, tall and slim, betrayed only in her bright and steady glance the fund of energy which has qualified her for an incursion into a sphere hitherto reserved entirely to men. The curriculum of the engineering course is described as the most difficult of all professional careers in Spain.

Receiving her visitor unchaperoned—in Spain a circumstance in itself worthy of note—and bending gracefully over a huge basket of flowers presented to her as a tribute from her fellow students at a banquet given by them to celebrate her official manhood, as an industrial engineer, she seemed delighted with her well-earned success. "I do not quite know," she explained, "exactly what made me take up this career. Perhaps a liking for mathematics when I was 12 started me off, after which it just came naturally. My parents encouraged the idea and my teachers and condiscipulos have been just splendid. True, some of my friends used to smile indulgently; but then you know things have changed very considerably in my country in the last few years. From the point of view of industry I think we are also now called upon to become more independent. There is so much to be done, so many mines still to develop, so much electric power required.

"I started with a crowd of boys, 248 of us altogether. Last night the successful ones met and we were only 35!" believe the Spanish industrial engineer ranks very high today. The title implies that he has qualified as chemical, mechanical and elec-



Señora de Careaga, a Graduate Industrial Engineer in Spain.

trical engineer, all in one, which in many countries are separate careers. I am looking forward to the day when I can be of practical use to my country. Perhaps I may go into Government service, where women are

now welcomed, and electricity will be my specialty."

Señora de Careaga, who knows English, German and French, spoke of an indebtedness of Spanish women to the United States. American influence, she said, had already counted for a great deal in Madrid, inasmuch as the Instituto Escuela and the Students' Residence largely owed their existence to American initiative and support.

"Have you seen my picture as engine driver?" she asked. "Engine driving is great fun and perhaps some day I may drive the royal train, like the Duke of Saragossa, but it is tame, I think, compared with flying. We have only one girl aviator in Spain, Señora Bernado de Quiros. She is quite an ace and can compete with the best of our men."

Señora de Careaga's enthusiasm for an active life in man's sphere may or may not prove popular. One feels, however, that in Spain her accomplishments must be considered in the nature of a luxury, and that after all it is still the domestic appeal which governs the choice of a career for Spanish women, who in educating themselves qualify rather for the education of their children than for any active part in industrial or public life.

Railroad Issues Women's Paper

Baltimore, Md. IT WAS in 1927 that Daniel W. Iard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact that there are nearly 2500 women employees of the road, suggested that these women and the women in the railroad homes, be given an opportunity once every year to talk for and about themselves through the pages of a special issue of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, mindful of the fact

Women's Enterprises and Activities

Sicilian Crafts Are Sold in La Trinacria

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Florence
The "Trinacria" shop which Mrs. Alice Maude Reddie runs so attractively in a beautiful vaulted room of one of the old palaces in the Via Tornabuoni at Florence, Italy, suitably takes its name from the ancient name for Sicily, being devoted to the production and sale of Sicilian handicrafts of today, as well as specializing in fine and interesting Sicilian antiques.

The work originally started, Mrs. Reddie told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, who visited her one day to see some of her lovely things, in an effort on the part of the American Red Cross to find employment for Sicilian women during the war, and so enable them to help their families and themselves. Workrooms were opened, and various kinds of work given, including the making of children's clothes for shops, and the making of a special kind of shoe woven from string, with strong soles of woven rope, which is characteristic of the island, and much sought after elsewhere, especially for beach or garden use.

It was not an easy task at first, for the Sicilian women, bound by all kinds of traditions and wholly unaccustomed to regular business habits, did not settle easily to steady accurate tasks, nor did they like to leave their own homes for a public workroom. Much tact and understanding, therefore, was necessary to inaugurate the work, and this Mrs. Reddie, with her love for the Sicilian people, was one of the foremost in bringing to the service of this beneficent enterprise. To such an extent did the work grow that, when the Armistice was signed and the American Red Cross withdrew, about 250 women were being employed.

Development After War
As well as the industrial activities of shoes and clothes, efforts had been made to revive some of the old handicrafts of the women, such as the traditional draw-thread and embroidery which had almost died out there as in other parts of Italy, but of which recent years have been so fruitful a revival. After the Red Cross had ceased to participate in the organization, Mrs. Reddie, realizing the importance to the women of its continuance, decided to carry on the work herself, removing her center, however, in 1923, to Florence, as a better selling ground, and leaving a friend to act as director of the productive activities in Sicily.

She soon found, however, that the industrial part of the work did not pay, as the shoes and children's clothes had to be supplied to shops at low prices to be re-sold; and also it was too easy for them to be copied and produced at yet lower prices by the large wholesale dealers. She accordingly concentrated on the arts and crafts side, finding that the production of beautiful pieces of embroidery, of interesting design yielded the best results for all.

Looking over the stock of exquisite linens in the Florentine salesroom, one realizes not only the joy they will carry to their purchasers, the added touch of beauty they will give to the homes they are to adorn, but also the fine influence they must have left behind them in their production. Those who bent over them for hours in their southern island must have gained some greater measure of patience and orderliness as they added stitch to stitch to form a perfect whole, must have learned to practice greater cleanliness of person and environment so that the delicate white web should not be soiled. They must have experienced also some of the fine pride which lies in making a beautiful thing, as well as the sturdy self-respect fostered by the earning of honest wages by fine and conscientious work.

The System
Mrs. Reddie then explained in detail the system by which the linen is given out and paid for. Her colleague in Sicily supplies the linen with the exact measurements and design, and two women work at each piece. First, there is the "sfilatrice" or thread drawer, who only counts and cuts the threads, and is paid at a fixed rate per square meter. A second worker then does the needlework, which produces the "rete" or web of drawn embroidery in the appointed pattern.

For the encouragement of accuracy and cleanliness, bonuses over and above the regular payment are given for particularly good work, while fines are deducted for imperfect or soiled pieces.

Mrs. Reddie keeps a number of women employed on an entirely special type of embroidery: a revival of the minute cross-stitch patterns of the old samplers, delightful conventional designs, many of them taken from a collection of samplers in her own possession; of quaint little men and women, and animals, and birds, and trees, and flowers produced in gay colors on linen tablecloths and napkins and bags and all kinds of articles of domestic use. A profitable development of this work has been

the specializing in conventionalized designs of private houses, worked to order for their owners. Mrs. Reddie showed the writer several pieces, all of which were adorned with small, stiff views of an old villa which, by its owner's order, had been specially designed and worked.

From Other Days

But there are other things besides embroideries to be seen in La Trinacria salesroom, and among the most striking are the beautiful painted panels and carved pieces from the old Sicilian carts—those celebrated carts all aglow with color, depicting scenes from the cycle of Charlemagne and the lives of the paladins, which are a fruitful and enchanting subject of study for the folklorist.

Other interesting curiosities and antiques arrest one's attention on all sides as one strolls around this little Sicilian center in Florence. Marionettes of that chivalric character which is peculiar to the Sicilian marionette theater, bits of pottery, gilded candlesticks, wall hangings contribute to the charm.

But for all the enchantment of old things, it is the new work which one feels to be vital. That new work is the evidence that the industry and activity of today have known how to draw on the skill and inspiration of the past and derive thence the inspiration of ancient beauty, presenting it afresh, in new forms, to supply contemporary needs and add beauty to contemporary life.

Neat Arm Luggage

When traveling, especially by steamer, there are often two or more outside coats or wraps, bulky to pack and more conveniently carried over the arm. To prevent one garment from slipping from the other and perhaps dragging, run the sleeves of the lighter of the two coats into the sleeves of the other, reaching up from the wrist and pulling the inner sleeve down its full length inside the sleeves of the outer garment. This will bring the shoulder seams, armholes and center of back in approximately the same position. A large safety pin the back of the neck fastening the two coats together is usually sufficient, as the sleeves seldom slip out of place. However, an additional pin at the top of each armhole insures proper position of both garments. The two coats, so attached, are then thrown over the traveler's arm as a single garment would be and are scarcely more bulky than if one were carried alone, in the usual way.

This idea has been found to work well when a man's lounging robe is to be carried or a woman's plain evening wrap, the lighter garment being entirely concealed under the outer traveling coat. Extra traveling garments for junior girls and boys, when so carried, are readily available for coverings during a nap on a train or boat, which is often a great convenience.

There Are Now Eight

Thirteen women have sat in the Congress of the United States. There are now eight women in the National House of Representatives.



For Thanksgiving Day Dinner

A basket of good things: Monarch Cranberry Sauce, Monarch Peas, Monarch Asparagus, Monarch Pumpkin for pie, Monarch Sweet Pickles, Monarch Cocoa.

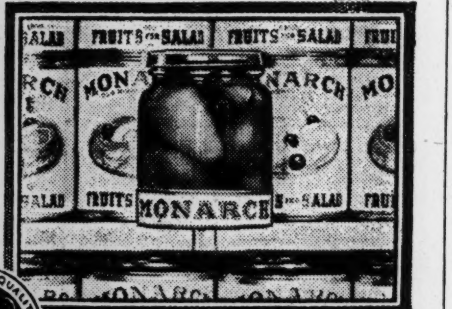
UNDER the Monarch Trade Mark you will find the good things to eat that help make the holiday family dinner a joy to be remembered.

The independent grocer who sells Monarch Super-Quality Foods can supply you with more than 250 items, and each and every one is guaranteed for Purity, Flavor and Excellence.

If you paid a dollar a package, you could not buy better foods than Monarch.

Catsup Chili Sauce Spices Baking Powder
Flavoring Extracts Canned Fruits Canned Vegetables
Canned Fish Canned Meats Salad Dressing Soups
Cereals Preserves Jellies Cooked Spaghetti
Yankee Beans Mustard Cake Flour Evaporated Fruits
Olive Oil Pickles Peanut Butter Grape Juice Orange Marmalade
Ripe Olives

AND THE MONARCH TRADE MARK SPECIALTIES
Toffees Peanut Butter Sardines Pop Corn
Wheathearts Sweet Pickles Mixed Pickles
Sweet Chow Sweet Relish Asparagus Sweet Corn
Stringless Beans Lima Beans Sweet Peas
Early June Peas Diced Carrots Diced Beets



SEE WHAT YOU BUY

MONARCH FOOD PRODUCTS

REID, MURDOCH & CO. (Established 1853)
Chicago New York Boston Pittsburgh Wilkes-Barre
Tampa Jacksonville Phoenix St. Louis
Los Angeles San Francisco



A Corner in La Trinacria, a Salesroom in Florence, Where Sicilian Handicrafts Are Sold.

Serbian Dishes

Serbian Irish Stew (Kalja)
TAKE 4 or 5 fair-sized onions, chop and brown them in fat. Cut into pieces the meat to be used—either beef or mutton—and brown also. Then add 1 or 2 tomatoes cut in halves, a cabbage from which the hard heart has been removed, flavor with cayenne pepper and salt to taste, and pour on enough water to cover the whole. Allow the Kalja to stew very slowly in a pan with a tight-fitting lid, till the meat is tender.

Polenta (Mandra)
Put 6 cupsful of milk into a casserole with 3 ounces of butter. Bring almost to a boil and stir in slowly 1/2 pound of maize meal and allow it to thicken. Cook for a few minutes, then turn into a dish, sprinkle with grated Parmesan, and at the last pour over it some melted butter.

Papas Jachnija
Use 1 1/2 pounds to 2 pounds of rather fat beef, cutting it into medium-sized pieces. Prepare 4 or 5 small onions and cut them in halves; 15 or 20 pieces of garlic; some chopped parsley, and carrots cut into dice. Season with pepper and salt; add 2 dessertspoonfuls of vinegar and a teaspoonful of water. Cover tightly and stew slowly for a long time in the oven.

Pilax
Melt in a casserole 1/4 pound of butter, and add 3 to 4 tomatoes in pieces. Allow the tomatoes to cook in the butter, then add 1 teaspoonful of rice and 2 teaspoonfuls of stock, stirring till it boils. Leave the rice to cook slowly for 15 minutes, without stirring, when it will be soft. Stir well round and serve at once.

Spinach With Rice
Use 1 pound of spinach, remove the stalks, wash and dry the greens so as to remove as much water as possible. Put a large piece of butter into

a casserole and steam the spinach with the melted butter for 10 or 15 minutes. Add next 1 teaspoonful of rice; a little salt and enough stock to cover. Allow the whole to cook very slowly till all the liquid has been absorbed, stir well together several times and when the rice is cooked, serve with sour cream and hot melted butter poured over it.

Mutton Stew In Vine Leaves
Prepare the mutton by cutting it into small pieces, brown it in butter, adding pepper, salt and some chopped parsley. Wash a teaspoonful of rice, brown an onion in the butter, and cook the rice in the liquid till it is soft, then mix the meat, rice and vegetables together. After scalding the vine leaves divide the mixture, placing an equal amount on each, and roll the leaves into a round sausage shape. Put them in a casserole, with 2 teaspoonfuls of water and allow them to steam till the water is absorbed. Before serving, squeeze a few drops of lemon on top.

Walnut Pita

Shell 12 ozs. of English walnuts and pound them small with a little sugar and 1 tablespoonful of corn-flour or 3 tablespoonfuls of flour. Grate and add 2 packets of chocolate. Beat up the yolks of 6 eggs with 10 ozs. of sugar, and 2 tablespoonfuls of cinnamon and the walnuts. Beat up the whites of the eggs and add. Butter and flour a tin or mold and pour in the mixture, and bake 35-40 minutes. When ready, sprinkle sugar over it.

Tabulating Duties

TO THE woman who enjoys system, a memorandum of the duties to be accomplished day by day will prove a comfort. A pad should be chosen of a size suitable to the responsibilities of her life, and the pages ruled off in as many columns as there are categories in her routine of living.

One column may carry the names of people to whom letters should be written; another, of garments to be mended; a third may record the telephone numbers of those friends or business acquaintances with whom it is desirable to speak upon specific matters. Lists of important purchases to be made should have their column; and one division may well be devoted to Trivial Items, under which one may remind oneself that the bird should have a bath; or the cake basket a polishing; or a lamp a new bulb.

Duties accumulate too fast to be dispatched each day and the chaotic thought of "no end of things to do" is often distressing. By means of these classifications and the comfortable stroke of a pencil through the duty disposed of, the busy woman has a clearer view of what is most immediately important and also gains a decided exhilaration from the checking off of items—even though new ones may have to be entered on the next page.

Painting With a Needle

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London
ONE cannot perhaps better introduce to the reader Miss Lillian Stoton's stitch pictures than by quoting the art critic of The Times who wrote: "Miss Lillian Stoton. In her 'Stitch Pictures' has broken away from the imitation of painted pictures and used color for color's sake—rather in the way in which Monticelli used pigment, whose effects hers slightly recall."

The usual embroidery picture is in large part done with the brush, sometimes with quite good effect, though as a rule the result appears to be the work of clever craftsmen rather than of artists. That is to say, the emphasis is laid on the embroidery rather than on the picture. Miss Stoton does not approve of this alliance of needle and brush and thinks that either one or the other should be used. The writer can recall only one other embroiderer who, like her, uses her needle as a brush and her silks as a pigment, making both serve her end in producing genuine pictorial results.

Asked if she had seen any of the old needlework pictures, Miss Stoton replied: "Yes, and I think that they are exquisite work but not 'alive.' My whole aim has been to make embroidery a more living thing."

So it is as realistic portrayals of means that her pictures must be judged, and as such they are wonderfully clever color schemes with a great deal of originality and a vibrant atmospheric quality that is surprising to find produced by such a medium as silk.

Painting With Her Needle

Miss Stoton does not think out her compositions beforehand, nor does she use a pencil for the drawings. "I sit down in my studio surrounded by silks in innumerable colors," she said, "and when an idea comes to me I put in a rough sketch with silk and then go straight ahead. I actually do it as a painting with my needle and the only stitch that I use is darning stitch. I never have learned any others. It took me three weeks to do that sky, and if you look into it you will see that there are hundreds of colors there. That is how you can get the effect of light and shade."

The picture was a tiny one called "The Sunset," showing a red-gold evening sky reflected in the sea in which the sheen of the silk helped to give a luminosity and radiance that was very striking. A much larger picture called "A Fantasy" was of a windmill on a hill with a band of gray-green trees in the distance against a spacious background of big pale gray cumulus clouds, giving a wonderful impression of the great out-of-doors and of windy freshness.

The subjects are most diverse. Another chosen was a still lake surrounded by hills, all reflecting the glowing glory of the setting sun.

Sometimes the artist has worked not from direct visual impressions but from some definitely remembered mental picture, as that of a garden

seen several times from a passing omnibus. In this a path flanked by mauve and red-mauve Michaelmas daisies and rose hollyhocks leads to an open gateway with a primrose-colored evening sky beyond.

Mounts and Frames

The pictures being done, as it were, in body color, Miss Stoton has wisely chosen to have them mounted in wide mounts of hand-woven linen or silk in carefully chosen harmonizing color. The frames, which are all different and often specially colored, help to form a complete and satisfactory whole.

"I always mount the pictures after they are worked," she said, "as you then have a better idea of what the mount should be. I have a delightful framer who is a real artist, and I leave the frames to him. I should never have thought of that frame, for instance," she added, pointing to the windmill picture mounted on a coarse blue and black hand-woven linen and framed in a very soft misty blue with a narrow black edge, just the very thing to bring out and emphasize the soft gray tones of the picture. The same background was suitably chosen for a seascape, "Ships that Pass in the Night," with a dark gray-blue sea with moonlight falling on it through the clouds.

A circular miniature of a garden was mounted on apple-green satin

and framed in a narrow gold frame. This little picture was destined to hang in a room full of beautiful old china and furniture where it will be entirely in keeping.

Miss Stoton has started on an interesting series of miniatures of the Indian flora copied from some pastels, of which she has about 300, done by her grandmother. In one of these, dainty little mauve daisies, rather like Michaelmas daisies, were enclosed in a circle on a background of Shanghai silk in a wonderful old red. Another was of white clematis with dark green leaves mounted on hand-woven Mooga silk in tussore color.

Bourekakia Made With Mince

Fry 1/2 lb. of mince with sufficient chopped onion. Add 3 pints of water, 1 or 2 tablespoonfuls of tomato sauce, salt, pepper, cinnamon and spices. Cover the saucepan and let simmer till all the liquid has been absorbed, stirring from time to time. Let the mixture cool a little, break 2 eggs into it, add 3 or 4 tablespoonfuls of grated cheese, stir all together well. Let it cool a little. Have ready on the table a fine layer of pastry. Cut it into strips. Lay the mince on each strip, roll up and place in a buttered tin. Bake about 20 minutes, till light brown.



Bring to Thanksgiving Day a brighter cheer by serving "Canada Dry"

WITH all its round of happiness . . . greeting old friends with warm clasp of hand . . . seeing all the family again gathered together . . . it just wouldn't be Thanksgiving without "Canada Dry."

Bright cheer bubbles in its crystal depths. "Dryness" gives it zest. Mellowness which matches the feeling of the day. Mildness which suggests Indian summer.

Absolutely pure ingredients give it basic excellence. Blending and balancing in exact proportions and careful carbonation combine to produce its distinction and quality. Serve "Canada Dry" on Thanksgiving. Order it today.

66 CANADA DRY 99

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

WE contribute crinkle cups as another result of the demands of the modern woman. More freedom from kitchen duties—more ease in serving—more time to herself—are some of the things the modern housewife demands.

Manufacturers are producing devices to answer these demands.

We contribute Crinkle Cups.

They save the time and energy spent in washing greasy pans.

Lessen the tendency of cakes to burn on the bottom.

CRINKLE CUPS

Oldmill Paper Products Corp., 2350 Linden St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—Enclosed find \$1.00 for which please send me special family package consisting of 5 sizes of Crinkle Cups, 1000 in all.

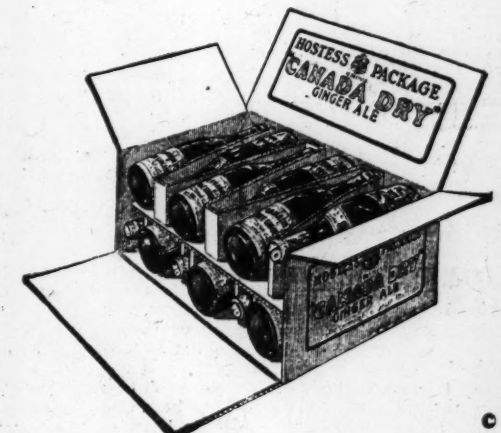
Name.....
Address.....
My department store is.....

Oldmill Paper Products Corp.
Brooklyn, New York



SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY OFFER

If you will send us the name of your department store and \$1 we will send you our special family package, containing 1000 Crinkle Cups—5 sizes graduated from a large cup cake size to a baby size—for children's cakes—or for salted nuts.



EDUCATIONAL

Rise of the Modern Parent

VI—A Link Between the Child and the Community

By MILLICENT J. TAYLOR

LINKING the child to the community is a vital service to childhood, to education, to the country; and a parents' association is peculiarly fitted to forge that link, making it social and civic. Early the child comes in contact with neighbors, and has his first safety lessons on crossing streets; and from the shelter of home and school he later emerges to take his place as a member of the community. The business of learning to live in a community; to choose and use our leisure well; to realize the reasons for law, and to obey not merely through fear of consequences, but because we believe in law and order, to express consistently an intelligent, active citizenship in our daily occupation and in our civic relations, is a job that calls out the best effort in any of us. Moreover, no matter what the school can do for children in this regard, parents can do more. In the more the school does, the more it needs an active parent organization at its elbow. Therefore, even though the parent-link between child and community is often, a lack, a missing one, there is enough being done by certain parent associations to justify the statement that here is boundless opportunity for vital and necessary service.

One alert parents' association made a study of all the entertainment facilities in the community, people in that city: museums, aquariums, music, motion pictures, morning performances of children's plays, amusement parks, Y. W. C. A.'s, Scout groups, libraries, playgrounds. Searching out in each the educational value to be found or, especially, to be developed, taking every possible step to get rid of or improve the nefarious forms of entertainment—these are activities at the heart of the study. But I have seen too many parent associations which, having accomplished fine work up to this point, have stopped here. The contact with the school, the actual forging of the link between the child and the community is not made. Here is pioneering to be done; for the plow is, as yet, turning over the furrow only in widely separated fields.

Parents on School Trips

Class trips to places of interest have long been educational tools and are happily increasing in frequency and worth. Some of the more modern schools have their children off somewhere in the country once a week. But to take an active crowd of children on any sort of trip is not easy. For a teacher to try it alone is a burden. The arrangements, transportation, checking up of numbers at every point, getting around to each child with interesting conversation concerning dinosaurs or clipper ships demand intelligent help. Teachers know that many a parent cannot be asked to help because she does not know how, and is therefore chiefly a hindrance. But a parents' association, through training a few members, can lift the burden off the teacher, freeing her to teach while on the trip and to enjoy the children.

In one association, following a study of available museums, etc., to be responsible for the trip (often, but not necessarily, parents of children in the group) make the journey themselves first, studying all that will be seen and taking it over later with the teacher. The arrangements, telephoning home, etc., are done by these trained parent guides, and, after the trip is over, the guides lead an informal meeting of the parents of the class, taking up what they observed concerning children's interests and the educational opportunities opened up during the expedition. That is, study both precedes and follows the trip. This points out an important fact: The co-operation is not a mere provision of untrained and unpaid nurses; it is a real contribution of intelligent parent interest. "The day helped Bobby's grade through the electric light plant," said a reminiscent father one evening, "was the start of a new companionship between us. And it was based on a common interest in the community—a shared interest that seems to increase steadily."

Parents of rural schools have guided trips to county fairs, grange exhibits, model farms, forestry stations, bird reserves and the like. The public library and its use is another responsibility which has been shouldered by some of the city and town parent associations. The trained librarian is often the best leader for this activity, but the parents stimulate and bring about necessary contacts. Children's Book Week in the United States has proved a fine opportunity for special exhibits under the charge of parents co-operating with teachers, librarian and owners of book shops. One association arranged with the school to take small squads of children to the library, where they were taught how to find, care for and draw out books. Another brought into the school a library committee that gave a series of short talks on the aims of a public library and its forms of service, including, of course, how to make good use of it and advice on choice of books.

On the whole, I do not believe in parents' associations spending money for equipment that ought to be bought by school taxes; but occasionally an emergency need arises that an association feels should be met until the budget can be revised to provide it. In this class comes provision for one association for a school bus equipped, chauffeured and routed until the school authorities could be made for to see the necessity of budgeting for it.

Extension Work of Parents

Through some of the parent associations smaller children have been taken to the playgrounds and nursery schools and playgrounds themselves, to keep the children off the streets. Educational systems and churches providing "vacation schools" during the summer might request help from parents' associations, as in effect some do, in interesting the children to come and in

joining in final "fairs" and exhibits. A valuable citizenship training for the child's leisure hours is carried on by such organizations as the Scouts, Y. M. C. A., Camp Fire and 4-H Clubs. Here is another means of adjusting the child to his community environment. The boy and girl who gain community interest in part at least through membership in one of these organizations develop ideas of lasting caliber; and parent associations can help them to make these contacts. Leaders of these organizations have given talks to associations concerning their aims and methods. Joint conferences are certainly in order. Astonishingly little co-operation has been carried through between leaders of the youth organizations and parents of the youths! A parents' association can usually take the initiative more effectively than can the individual parent.

Through arrangement with the school authorities, parents' associations have presented to the child vocational opportunities of a community, region or nation. Trips to industrial plants, business houses, airports, transportation units, ranger stations, chicken or bee farms can be of tremendous vocational value if combined with the teaching at school and natural but judicious conversation at home. Another presentation has been in the provision by the parents, of speakers for school assemblies once a month throughout the year—perhaps a school parent, perhaps not. Each speaker took up the field of work represented in a large way by his career, and commented on the training and ability he would recommend. Here is a project made out of whole cloth for a fathers' committee of the parents' association.

Chiefly through such activities of an association, then, the child may expect to learn of opportunities in the community for use of leisure, and early to form standards of their relative worth. He may also expect to learn about vocations available to him and what they call for in training and aptitude. To many parents' associations he may look for financial assistance if needed, in the form of loans to the parents to enable them to keep him in school or in the form of part time employment after school hours. All this helps the child to adjust himself to the community—the parents aiding him to find his place.

Leaders and Co-operators

Within every parents' association there need to be leaders concerned with awakening the membership and broadening its interests in these and other fields of activity. I have suggested throughout this series of articles, many forms of study and discussion. Anyone working in an association realizes that parents cannot set out to make these contacts, carry on these activities without being helped to learn why and



Greek Project Being Worked Out by Two Pupils of Lincolnshire School, Evanston, Ill.

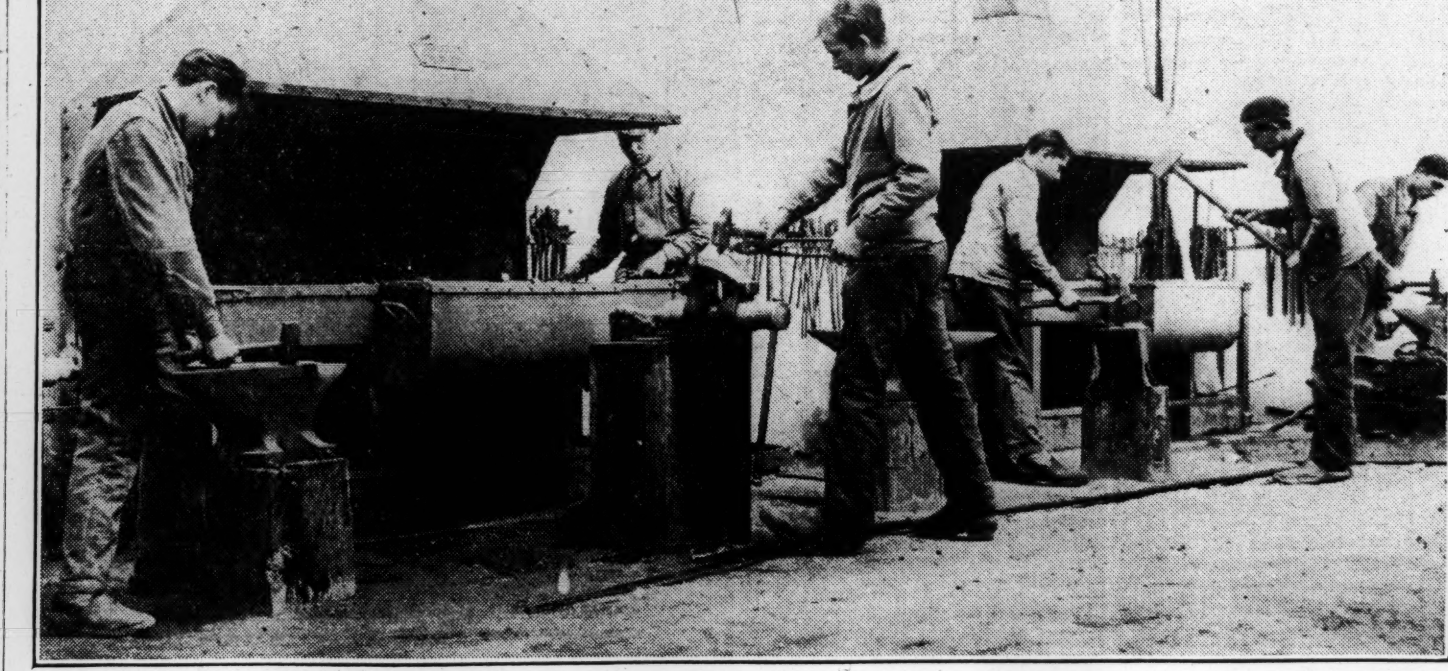
Greek Projects

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Evanston, Ill.

WHEN Ictinus built the Parthenon, some 24 centuries ago, on a hilltop in Athens, he used a sturdier material than soap. But the Pentelic marble which fashioned those original Doric columns is a rare commodity in Evanston, and ingenious students at the Lincolnwood School have utilized a less costly material for their miniature models of the ancient temple to Athena.

The temple is one unit in the extensive "Greek project," worked out by fifth grade students of the Lincolnwood School, and undertaken as one phase of their study of an ancient civilization. Paper-cutting, modeling and construction work have all been utilized in this imaginative rebuilding of the Golden Age. In addition to the Parthenon, these pupils have fashioned a model of the Theseum, Theseus' temple, in which columns have been cleverly simulated in wood. They have built a miniature Acropolis, where slopes are made of



At the Forge of the School of Farming in Harley, France, Near Fontainebleau. This School, Recently Opened, Has Been Financed by the School Children of Pittsburgh, Pa., and is for French Boys Whose Fathers Passed Away in the War.

how to do so. The work is new. It is specialized. It entails a genuine cooperation with the school, and therefore a working knowledge of the school's aims and of contemporary methods of education. The chief concern of standing committees of every association is likely to be presentation of material and guidance of study within the membership. Broader fields of interest, such as a study of and influence upon laws affecting the welfare of mothers or children, are usually tilted first by the standing committee in whose sphere of activity they lie.

Effective publicity methods, both within the association and out through the community, are essential to the growth and usefulness of the organization, and should not be slighted. I have seen good parent work lost to the world—and to other associations—through nobody's knowing about it except a handful of parents and a teacher. Helps in publicity method may be obtained regularly through such sources as the National Congress of Parents and Teachers. Use of bulletin boards, hand bills, local papers, radio, and many of the better sorts of advertising methods well known doubtless to some of the fathers in every organization should be studied and considered.

This job of being the right sort of parent demands the best in us. It is bringing parents together into thousands of organizations in the United States and Canada, as well as in England and many states on the

continent. Teachers and parents in increasing numbers are realizing that in tossing their responsibilities back and forth at each other as they have so often done in the past, they wrong the child.

Is it not true that we need each other? Have not all who are concerned with the rearing of children, whether as parents or as teachers, an important and special place to fill in helping the child to express, in the right direction. This is particularly the case in Berlin, where before the war Prussian militarism permeated every class of society and was greatly in evidence in the schools. Drill prevailed everywhere there, monotony and boredom fol-

'Should' and 'Would'

By ANNE HITCHCOCK

THERE are few of us, doubtless, who—at one time or another—have not found the choice between a "should" and a "would" somewhat of a puzzle. Since these auxiliaries or "helpers" follow in the main the same rules that govern "shall" and "will," let us, in our effort to become familiar with their correct usage, make sure first of all that we understand thoroughly the distinctions between "shall" and "will."

It will be remembered—to put it in a nutshell—that "will" with "I" or "we" signifies the speaker's willingness or intention; as: "I will gladly help you." With any other subject "will" expresses merely future time, that is, it is used in stating what is expected to take place without reference to the speaker's willingness or intention; as: "The meeting will be held tomorrow." "Shall," on the other hand, with "I" or "we" expresses simply future time, as: "I shall probably be asked to go." With any other subject "shall" expresses the speaker's determination that a certain thing shall take place, as: "They shall be rewarded."

Now, let us apply these rules to "should" and "would." To express conditional willingness or determination, use "would" with "I" or "we," and "should" in other cases. "We would not allow that," "She decided that they should go." To express conditional future, use "should" with "I" or "we" and "would" in other cases. "I should be glad to read it, if I had time." "They should not be late, if they took the 8:30."

Watch the "Shoulds" It will be seen at once that for the same reason that "I will be glad to go"—which would mean "I intend to be glad to go"—is incorrect, the oft-heard "I would be glad to go," or "I would like to go" is faulty English. Probably nine-tenths of the mistakes made in the use of "should" and "would" consist in this substitution of "would" for "should" in sentences like those given above. It is not, however, difficult to correct this fault, even if the habit is of long-standing, if we remember simply that "would," like "will," with "I" or "we" signifies the speaker's determination, intention, or willingness.

In questions, we cannot properly use "would" with "I" or "we," for how can another tell us about our own determination or willingness? One might, to be sure, ask himself mysteriously, "Would I do that?" but when the question is addressed to another, "Should I?" and "Should we?" are the proper forms. With subjects other than "I" or "we" use in each case the auxiliary expected in the answer. "Should you like to try it?" "Yes, I should." "Would he do it?" "He would, I think."

In quoting a speaker indirectly—as in the statement "He said he would come,"—use "would" if the speaker actually said "will" and "should" if he said "shall." The following examples will make the point clearer:

Direct Indirect
He said, "I will go." He said he would go.
She said, "I shall go." She said she should arrive.
You said, "I shall go." You said you should arrive at nine.
With All Subjects Alike
It must be noted, also, that "should" has two special functions which it does not share with "would," and in which it is used with all subjects alike. In the statement, as, "I really should do my exercises more carefully," it expresses propriety; while approaching the meaning of "ought," it is not so strong. Another special use of "should" is in word groups introduced by "if" and "lest." "If I should go, I might assist her," "She walked rapidly, lest they should overtake her."

Now, "would" not to be outdone

No Militarism in German Schools

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Berlin

ANY person who was familiar with German school conditions 20 years ago, and who is in a position to compare them with those of the present day cannot but be struck by the colossal progress made in the right direction. This is particularly the case in Berlin, where before the war Prussian militarism permeated every class of society and was greatly in evidence in the schools. Drill prevailed everywhere there, monotony and boredom fol-

lowed—sometimes unconsciously; there was no relaxation, no outlet for individual development, no personal note; the pupils were all tarred with the same brush. On the entrance or exit of the master all the boys in the classroom sprang automatically to their feet and stood at attention; answers to all questions put to them were of military tenor; discipline and drill were compulsory—there was no appeal. And worse than all, there was little sense of honor among the boys; "peaching" was even encouraged.

Today everything is changed. Instead of being a martinet feared by the scholars the master is usually looked upon as their comrade. Every chance is afforded for the unfoldment of individual taste and character and instead of lessons being regarded with dislike they have now become interesting to the average schoolboy and girl. The introduction and spread of games and sports have been of incalculable benefit, but all has been done in the past 10 years to make learning a pleasure instead of a task. Many of the Berlin schools have a "specialty" of some kind; one lays stress upon its exemplary musical organizations, another upon its modern languages, another boasts its superiority in the fine arts, while some are justifiably proud of their gymnastic and proficiency in swimming; such a breaking-away from pre-war Prussian traditions would have been impossible 20 years ago.

Berlin does much for its schools, probably more than any other city in Germany, and the educational subsidies increase from year to year. Thus, while in 1924 51,500,000 marks were expended in this cause the sum has now risen to 150,000,000, and this notwithstanding the financial stress of the times. For educational appliances in 1924 the sum of 400,000 marks was granted by the city and has now been increased to 1,000,000. School excursions cost the city annually 115,000, and the fine theatrical performances for school children nearly 100,000 marks. A special fund of some 50,000 marks is reserved for school experiments and the municipal school-homes in the country absorb 400,000 marks a year. The city of Berlin has 372,000 school children under its charge, of whom 275,000 attend the national schools and 75,000 the higher schools, the rest being pupils of the city and middle schools. The German capital possesses 585 national, 154 higher and 40 middle schools, each with its own building, and many of them very handsome and commodious. In addition to this some 100,000 young people attend the very admirable municipal professional schools.

Should I copy it? Yes, I think you should. I would never allow it. I should like to be a writer, but I should not. I determined that I would succeed. I thought that I should succeed. I should like to read it? Yes, I should.

Teacher Writes to Mothers A teacher in northwestern United States sent Christmas messages to the mothers of her 25 pupils. They were not holiday cards. They were personal letters written individually to each mother. In every case something good about the conduct of the particular pupil was pointed to the parent. All else was left unsaid. Such a letter is the rarest kind of Christmas present and the woman is a new kind of teacher, says a lecturer on education.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS Baldwin Secretarial School (SMALL EXCLUSIVE) SPEEDWRITING (The New Shorthand) PERSONAL ATTENTION REGISTRATION LIMITED Platt Bldg., Park St., Between Washington and Alder, PORTLAND, OREGON

Parker-Goddard Individual Instruction Secretarial School THE SCHOOL OF RESULTS 428 FIFTEENTH STREET Edgar Barber Bldg., Oakland, Calif. Telephone GL encort 6622

SHORTHAND in 72 HOURS Learn by NEW Method, 1/2 cost—1/4 time. Dr. Burton's Evening or Home Study. Write for FREE Book. BRIEF ENGLISH SYSTEMS, INC. Dept. 111, 200 Madison Ave., N. Y. City

HOME STUDY COURSES INTERIOR-DECORATION STUDY AT HOME Unlimited opportunities in fascinating profession. Our Home Study Course gives full instruction and easy method for practical application. Color harmony, draperies, period and modernistic furniture and all fundamentals. Faculty of leading New York decorators. Send at once for free booklet 26N. The N. Y. School of Interior Decoration 378 Madison Avenue New York City

TEST Your Story-Writing Ability FREE Many potential writers don't know their own dormant ability. DR. BURTON'S ANALYSIS TEST indicates your power to create plots, characters that live, to understand human motives, etc. Dr. Burton, a nationally recognized short story authority, offers you a complete, practical, result-getting home-study training. ANALYSIS TEST FREE Send for it today and receive expert critic's opinion—also booklet, "Short Story Writing."

LAIRD EXTENSION INSTITUTE 599 Laird Building Minneapolis, Minn.

THE MONITOR READER (Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)

1. A rattlesnake.
2. By placing a radio loud-speaker inside his scarecrow.
3. 3,500,000.
4. They enjoy reductions on the state railways, street cars, theaters and cinemas, and in many cases, on house rent.
5. Drunkenness has increased, crime and automobile accidents also have increased.

Lower School Junior College Upper School Summer Camp Ceducational

The PRINCIPIA Founded 1898 St. Louis, Missouri [Summer Camp in Northern New Mexico]

Teaching World Honesty

By BRIG.-GEN. F. P. CROZIER

SHORTLY after the Irish insurrection of 1920 and 1921 I came to asking myself the question, "Why is it that wars, insurrections and such like break out in our midst from time to time? We don't want them. We admit they cause untold damage and they do more harm than good."

For years I worked in the dark. It was not until I was fortunate enough to be able to attend a course of studies in subjects which may be classified under the general heading of "The Science of Peace" that I was able with any satisfaction to answer the question which had bothered me. At the Mansfield House University Settlement (Mansfield House being an Oxford college) the director of studies, W. Blackshaw, who is co-warden with I. M. Horobin, dispenses his knowledge, founded on the systematic study of history, economics and experience, to willing seekers of "World Peace."

The "Settlement" is well situated at 89 Barking Road, in East End, London, near the Docks, and is a veritable oasis of quietude in the midst of the turmoil and strife of the workaday world. There Mr. Blackshaw and Mr. Horobin devote their lives to the cause of "Construction." As they have achieved so much, during the last few decades, in the realms of welfare work, education, recreation, sport, clubs, provision of playing fields, summer holidays, art, literature and culture, in a poor and rather neglected quarter, it is to be wondered at that they desire to see the triumph of peace and good will over war accomplished in order that their efforts may not again be frustrated, tampered and destroyed.

Determination to Work

No man or woman can attend the Mansfield House lectures, visit the scenes of the daily activities of the local administration and evolution, witness expert guidance, and then compare his or her impressions with the years of disaster, as covered by the Great War, and come away with anything but a determination to work for a better world.

The lectures are divided into five important subjects from each of which is drawn the moral of the absolute necessity of peace. They are (1) The Relation of Voluntary Workers to Statutory Authorities. (2) The Principles and Methods of Local Government. (3) The Prevention and Treatment of Juvenile Crime. (4) Housing Schemes, Voluntary and Statutory. (5) The History and Reform of the Poor Law. The evil effect of war on all these is obvious. Each has suffered through the last war, each is now striving to undo the damage done by the great disaster.

The first item, "The Relation of Voluntary Workers to Statutory Authorities," has a more direct bearing on the present unsettled state of the world, owing to "the absence of the habit of thinking and doing all things in a peaceful manner." Handled properly, the efforts of all for world peace, if linked up and co-ordinated by the board of educa-

SCHOOLS—United States

THE Harriet Potter School in "Beautiful Santa Monica by the Sea" Boarding and Day School open throughout the year to girls and boys from nursery age through High School. 516 San Vicente Blvd. Phone 22914 SANTA MONICA, CALIF.

Girls' Collegiate School Glendora, Cal. An Accredited Country Day and Boarding School. Among the foothills near Los Angeles a First Tradition "High Standard" College on Request. Miss Parsons & Miss Mills Principals

Berkeley Hall School Beverly Hills, Calif. Founded 1911 A school of boys and girls from kindergarten to tenth grade. Thorough training in elementary subjects, Music, French, Art, Dancing, Dramatics, etc. Phone 22914 300 North Wall Drive Telephone Oxford 6814 This advertisement appears only in The Christian Science Monitor.

Girls' Collegiate School Glendora, Cal. An Accredited Country Day and Boarding School. Among the foothills near Los Angeles a First Tradition "High Standard" College on Request. Miss Parsons & Miss Mills Principals

Berkeley Hall School Beverly Hills, Calif. Founded 1911 A school of boys and girls from kindergarten to tenth grade. Thorough training in elementary subjects, Music, French, Art, Dancing, Dramatics, etc. Phone 22914 300 North Wall Drive Telephone Oxford 6814 This advertisement appears only in The Christian Science Monitor.

Berkeley Hall School Beverly Hills, Calif. Founded 1911 A school of boys and girls from kindergarten to tenth grade. Thorough training in elementary subjects, Music, French, Art, Dancing, Dramatics, etc. Phone 22914 300 North Wall Drive Telephone Oxford 6814 This advertisement appears only in The Christian Science Monitor.

Berkeley Hall School Beverly Hills, Calif. Founded 1911 A school of boys and girls from kindergarten to tenth grade. Thorough training in elementary subjects, Music, French, Art, Dancing, Dramatics, etc. Phone 22914 300 North Wall Drive Telephone Oxford 6814 This advertisement appears only in The Christian Science Monitor.

Berkeley Hall School Beverly Hills, Calif. Founded 1911 A school of boys and girls from kindergarten to tenth grade. Thorough training in elementary subjects, Music, French, Art, Dancing, Dramatics, etc. Phone 22914 300 North Wall Drive Telephone Oxford 6814 This advertisement appears only in The Christian Science Monitor.

Berkeley Hall School Beverly Hills, Calif. Founded 1911 A school of boys and girls from kindergarten to tenth grade. Thorough training in elementary subjects, Music, French, Art, Dancing, Dramatics, etc. Phone 22914 300 North Wall Drive Telephone Oxford 6814 This advertisement appears only in The Christian Science Monitor.

Berkeley Hall School Beverly Hills, Calif. Founded 1911 A school of boys and girls from kindergarten to tenth grade. Thorough training in elementary subjects, Music, French, Art, Dancing, Dramatics, etc. Phone 22914 300 North Wall Drive Telephone Oxford 6814 This advertisement appears only in The Christian Science Monitor.

Berkeley Hall School Beverly Hills, Calif. Founded 1911 A school of boys and girls from kindergarten to tenth grade. Thorough training in elementary subjects, Music, French, Art, Dancing, Dramatics, etc. Phone 22914 300 North Wall Drive Telephone Oxford 6814 This advertisement appears only in The Christian Science Monitor.

Berkeley Hall School Beverly Hills, Calif. Founded 1911 A school of boys and girls from kindergarten to tenth grade. Thorough training in elementary subjects, Music, French, Art, Dancing, Dramatics, etc. Phone 22914 300 North Wall Drive Telephone Oxford 6814 This advertisement appears only in The Christian Science Monitor.

Berkeley Hall School Beverly Hills, Calif. Founded 1911 A school of boys and girls from kindergarten to tenth grade. Thorough training in elementary subjects, Music, French, Art, Dancing, Dramatics, etc. Phone 22914 300 North Wall Drive Telephone Oxford 6814 This advertisement appears only in The Christian Science Monitor.

Berkeley Hall School Beverly Hills, Calif. Founded 1911 A school of boys and girls from kindergarten to tenth grade. Thorough training in elementary subjects, Music, French, Art, Dancing, Dramatics, etc. Phone 22914 300 North Wall Drive Telephone Oxford 6814 This advertisement appears only in The Christian Science Monitor.

Berkeley Hall School Beverly Hills, Calif. Founded 1911 A school of boys and girls from kindergarten to tenth grade. Thorough training in elementary subjects, Music, French, Art, Dancing, Dramatics, etc. Phone 22914 300 North Wall Drive Telephone Oxford 6814 This advertisement appears only in The Christian Science Monitor.

Berkeley Hall School Beverly Hills, Calif. Founded 1911 A school of boys and girls from kindergarten to tenth grade. Thorough training in elementary subjects, Music, French, Art, Dancing, Dramatics, etc. Phone 22914 300 North Wall Drive Telephone Oxford 6814 This advertisement appears only in The Christian Science Monitor.

Berkeley Hall School Beverly Hills, Calif. Founded 1911 A school of boys and girls from kindergarten to tenth grade. Thorough training in elementary subjects, Music, French, Art, Dancing, Dramatics, etc. Phone 22914 300 North Wall Drive Telephone Oxford 6814 This advertisement appears only in The Christian Science Monitor.

Berkeley Hall School Beverly Hills, Calif. Founded 1911 A school of boys and girls from kindergarten to tenth grade. Thorough training in elementary subjects, Music, French, Art, Dancing, Dramatics, etc. Phone 22914 300 North Wall Drive Telephone Oxford 6814 This advertisement appears only in The Christian Science Monitor.

Berkeley Hall School Beverly Hills, Calif. Founded 1911 A school of boys and girls from kindergarten to tenth grade. Thorough training in elementary subjects, Music, French, Art, Dancing, Dramatics, etc. Phone 22914 300 North Wall Drive Telephone Oxford 6814 This advertisement appears only in The Christian Science Monitor.

Berkeley Hall School Beverly Hills, Calif. Founded 1911 A school of boys and girls from kindergarten to tenth grade. Thorough training in elementary subjects, Music, French, Art, Dancing, Dramatics, etc. Phone 22914 300 North Wall Drive Telephone Oxford 6814 This advertisement appears only in The Christian Science Monitor.

Berkeley Hall School Beverly Hills, Calif. Founded 1911 A school of boys and girls from kindergarten to tenth grade. Thorough training in elementary subjects, Music, French, Art, Dancing, Dramatics, etc. Phone 22914 300 North Wall Drive Telephone Oxford 6814 This advertisement appears only in The Christian Science Monitor.

tion, will produce a race of British people, within the next 10 years, which will make permanent peace an absolute certainty. It is to the rising generation we must look for this. The board of education can do it and must.

Two Things Stand Out

Two things stand out very clearly above all others in the Mansfield House teachings. They are, "the disaster following the unsentimental handling of most of the controversial problems of history," and "the scientific handling of all things appertaining to preparation for war." Mr. Blackshaw enunciates "scientifically established facts" and teaches the lessons to be drawn from "the violation of scientific rules"—a fruitful and equitable cause of war.

Although we made an offer at Geneva to abolish "gas," as a weapon of war, at the same time we continued to manufacture gas-filled projectiles and to issue orders that the word "gas" is never to be used in respect to the makeup! It is only by facing facts, thinking and acting accurately and eliminating duplicity that we shall ever acquire peace, but we shall acquire it—openly. The Mansfield House study course of enlightenment offers the opportunity and I recommend it. There first-class nonpolitical instruction in "Peace" can be obtained from Monday to Friday, together with opportunity for examination of the machinery of local government, social work, amidst pleasant, cheery company, with the best of food, sleeping accommodation and up-to-date surroundings—all for a guinea! In war we dare not deliberately falsify, to ourselves. To do so would mean disaster. Peace must be tackled in the same way.

If the governments of the world will approach the peace problem scientifically they will acquire world peace. Science and deceit cannot agree, hence war. In England I welcome any government which will act on these lines, no matter what its color may be.

SCHOOLS—European

CASTLEMERE RUSTINGTON, SUSSEX, ENG. Home School for Girls Separate Branch for Boys with Resident and Visiting Masters. Large houses, tennis grounds, close to sea. Principal: MISS BARNES Telephone 138 Rustington

Vernon House Woodbury, London, N. W. 5 (Recognized by the Board of Education) The complete boarding school for girls, the community. (See Government Report) Twenty-eight Scholarships have been won. Backward boys admitted and brought up to standard. HEADMASTER H. ERNEST EVANS, A.A., LL.D. TEL. WILLESDEN 1681

Mayfair School of DANCING and SINGING Principal—FLORA M. FAIRBAIN NOONA MACQUEEN DAPHNE JAY (Singing & Acting) (Assistant British Mistress) The complete school for girls, close to the city with Day School attached. Training of Teachers, Modern Ballroom, Chorus, etc. For Prospectus apply to MISS MACQUEEN, International Hall, 63 Westbourne Grove, Park Road, London, W. 2. Tel. 22914

Paxton Park A First Class Individual School Near Cambridge University for Boys and Girls from Home and Abroad AGES 6 TO 18 YEARS English Home Life amidst ideal surroundings ST. NEOTS, HUNTS, ENGLAND

The Grange BUXTON ENGLAND Boarding School for Girls, Established 50 years. Fully qualified staff. Regular Matriculation successes. MUSIC, ART, DANCING, ELOCUTION, GAMES, SWIMMING Separate Domestic Science Branch For illustrated prospectus apply to the Principal Tel. Buxtonham 2688

Clear View 264 SOUTH NORWOOD HILL LONDON S. E. 25, ENGLAND First-Class Girls' School for Boarders and Day Scholars THERE ARE VACANCIES FOR THE SPRING TERM For full particulars apply to the Principal Tel. Buxtonham 2688

For girls who have graduated from American schools. EDUCATION with TRAVEL A course of study with travel in Europe, Athens, London, January to July, 1930. Limited enrollment. Director, Edith Virginia Tubb, formerly Business Administration and Trustee of the Bennett School, Millbrook, New York. For particulars address MISS DUBLE 750 Fifth Avenue, New York City

BRICKWALL NORTHAM, SUSSEX (Girls 9-18, Nursery School attached.) Brickwall School is on high ground, a few miles from the sea, between Rye and Bexhill. A well-known Elizabethan mansion, standing in a deer park of 100 acres. It has been completely modernized and adapted to the use of young people. PROGRESS The School stands for the best of old-fashioned things: the country-side, home-life, service to one's generation; and for the best of the new: faith, clear thought and courage in seeking to meet modern needs.

THE HOME FORUM

Choosing the Campagna

"DO YOU mean any one I want?" I asked in almost an awed whisper.

"Yes," came the smiling but emphatic response, "any one you want."

We were standing together in the center of the most utterly alluring visible workshop in the world—the painter's studio, and my companion was the painter himself. All about us the irresistible profusion—and confusion—of canvas and paint, paint and canvas. Around the four walls hung pictures which made the spacious room nothing less than a gallery. In the four corners stood easels with their canvases awaiting the further strokes of the brush. A long table against one wall was attractively littered with sketches. And against the other wall, leaning rows and rows of "stretchers" (those wooden frames covered with canvas) and heavy pasteboard panels transformed by the mysterious hand of the craftsman into visions of beauty. And now had come that moment when I was to choose for myself with absolute freedom—an original painting, a magic square to take home and keep and delight in forever and ever, as the gift of the artist.

"Any one you want," although I could scarcely believe my ears. Had he not given his word? Was he not smiling in sympathy with my incredulous bewilderment and stammering joy? How many times I had gazed about that very room in rapt admiration! How often had I secretly longed for something besides the various reproductions of paintings and engravings which hung upon my own walls at home! But a painting of my very own—well, perhaps some day I might have one, perhaps I, with some good fortune, might actually buy one. And now! Can you conceive a more wonderful moment? To stand here in this crowded gallery, see these visible perceptions, these visions of the world included in a sweeping wave of the painter's arm, and be told to choose!

If you have never experienced such a moment, I must ask you to felicitate me. Yet if you had stood with us there on that peaceful autumn day you would not envy me the throes of a final selection amid this wealth. Ah me, that fateful word choice! So I stood helpless and looked around, as the artist smiled his comprehending sympathy. Then with beating pulse I watched him as with deft motion he lifted an old brown portiere which covered some of the canvases standing in series of seclusion against the wall. One by one he tipped them forward and set them out in full view against the easels, while I followed his every movement in fascinated silence. It was I who listened, he who talked.

"Rather bold, you see, these rocks in the foreground against the bay," he remarked of the marine view which he had just drawn forth and was holding up at arm's length. I caught my breath instinctively as I gazed on the purple waves dyed with a sunset in the far distance. The sea, the sea! Here was my picture. I exclaimed to myself; what I wanted most of all—the mighty ocean to live with throughout the year.

Still I hesitated as he brought forth others and still others and arrayed them in alluring display. Here in rapid succession appeared more glimpses of the sea, all of which he explained had been painted from the same secluded cove in northern Maine. And as he talked his keen eyes lighted up with the glow of memory.

"Now in these," he pointed out, "you see an island which breaks the open sweep of the ocean as we look from our veranda. This is a calm day and the waves swing gently around the point. And that was a rough day when the breakers crashed upon the rocks. In these other ones I have tried to catch the conditions of light as it plays over the whole scene—dull gray here, bright and sparkling there. All of them are only studies. Nothing ever happens"—which I understand to be merely painter's jargon—"nothing except the ever-changing light on the rocks and waves. But of course I have watched it all, day in and day out for many years, and I am always trying to capture it."

In spite of his deprecating disclaimer that "nothing ever happens," quite enough had been captured on these canvases for me and I gazed with eagerness first at one and then another of these squares of loveliness. Which one should I choose for mine? How well did I know the gray sea of my own on another shore! And how well the full splendor of the sun on other waves! The studio was forgotten and I stood looking forth on ocean tides in peace and in tumult. To possess any one would be enough for me. Yet how should I choose?

We stood silent for some moments, each of us lost in his own reveries. Then looking up with a mischievous smile he walked over to other stacks against the wall and lifted other scenes into the light. Suddenly I forgot the sea. There, before me rose an autumn hillside with an old country road straggling up to the top miles away. In the foreground—almost at my feet—a tiny pond lay half in shadow, half in light. A perfect November afternoon, in the peace of other scenes which I knew and cherished as keenly as the painter. I could not imagine a more appealing landscape in all its simple intimate beauty. How wonderful to have that—as I could for a single word! To keep here more always the hill of brown and gold!

And then—my eyes strayed back to the sea, to the open oceans and the bays with their islands, in haze and in full sunlight. Oh, this was intolerable. It was not fair to make a choice. Yet my friend was preparing still more torture for me. He had been painting for thirty years, not to sell but to satisfy the urge for beauty that gave him no rest, and the achievement of his hand had grown into the rich store packed about us. Into that treasure he was delving still further as I stood distracted with a dozen dilemmas.

Now here are some that were done back in the "old days," he exclaimed with whimsical gaiety, pulling forward another stack of stretchers. "Don't they look as if they belonged to 1840 rather than 1900?" I looked upon the more conservative, more rounded and carefully finished depictions of a forest with tall trees cutting off the sky and leading the eye into remote mysterious distance; and upon a river (the Hudson as it broadens into the Tappan Zee, he told me) flowing as a light blue scarf between lofty wooded banks. And almost were the more "modern" seas and hills forgotten. For I am old-fashioned: something in the tradition as old as 1900 or even 1840 commands me with its quiet masterful dignity. So again I hesitated.

It was tradition of scene that proved in a moment to capture my choice. Behind the sea and hills, the forest and the river I suddenly caught a glimpse of another land, across a level plain rose a line of tall Italian pines which curved gracefully away toward the horizon. At the edge of the sky line I could make out a ridge stretching like a cloud wall across the whole picture and crowned with the dim form of an ancient castle. A brilliant Italian sun touched the soaring brown pine trunks into pale orange buff and suffused the whole plain with a deep rich cream tone, which merged into the blue of the sky. The turreted green of the trellis and a dotted field of birds imparted darker hues to soft tints which bathed the canvases.

I had no words to voice my sudden breathless delight. I could only exclaim, "The Campagna!"

"Yes," he replied with a suppressed thrill in his tone. "The Roman Campagna. I call it the Castello dei Pazzi after the old fortress that belonged to the famous family of the time of the Medici. But the far ridge to the left is Soracte celebrated by Horace. I made a sketch on the ground and painted it in Rome."

"But you couldn't part with that," I objected eagerly. "It's too much. Why—it's too lovely to give." He cut me short with an affectionate wave of his hand. "Yours if you want it. One of the best things I ever did."

"Want it?" I echoed. "Of course all these others!" I glanced around at them quickly—"are—but this!" He lifted up the canvas and held it off at arm's length with deep emotion in his eyes. Then the painter held it out to me.

And that is how the Campagna came to take the place of honor over my fireplace, where it glows with all the light and warmth of that immortal Roman past. P. K.

Hood Canal Scene

A small black tug boat
With a Viking's pride
Pulling at a log-bow
Bounding on the tide—
A seine boat, spider-like,
Spreading out its web;
A shallow-keeled shrimp boat
Waiting for the ebb,
A freighter with lumber,
An Indian canoe,
And underneath and stretching far
Water that is blue.

HELEN MARING.

ETNA MEKKE.

Vistas

All night the great wind blew, and it was keen
As a good scythe; and when the morning came
There was no more of summer to be seen—
Only bare branches that had once held flame.
Another world showed curiously through
Our maples: the red silo and the pond,
Chimneys and roads and fences came to view;
The eye could look to Litchfield and beyond.

In crystal altitudes of sky the sun
Is a white fire that falls, and twilight ends
Almost before the barnyard chores are done.
The harvest has been gathered from the shocks,
Winter is at the door, but we are friends
Again with rooftops and the village clock!

LESLIE NELSON JENNINGS.

Middle West Pioneering

According to the best information obtainable, I was born in a log cabin where the fire place was nearly as wide as the cabin. The two doors on opposite sides admitted the horse, dragging the back log to enter by one, and go out at the other, and of course, the solid puncheon floor defied injury from rough treatment.

The crane swung to and fro to regulate the bubbling muck in the pot. The skillet and dutch oven occupied places of favor, instead of the cook stove to bake the pone or johnny cake, or to parch the corn, or to fry the venison which was then obtainable in the wilds of Ohio. A curtain at the further end of the cabin marked the confines of a bed chamber for the "old folks," while the elder children climbed the ladder nailed to the wall to the loft of loose clapboard that rattled when trod upon, and where our pellets were so near the roof that the patter of rain made music to the ear, and the spray of the falling water, not infrequently, would baptize the two heads left uncovered.

Another used to give us boys mush and milk for supper, and only that, and then turned us out to romp and play or do up the chores as the case might be, and sometimes as I now think of it, we must almost have made a bed in the corner, for her, who she always seemed to think anything we did in the way of antics was funny and about right.

It is mete to recall that this date (of my birth) 1830, was just after the first railroad was built—1825—in the United States, just after friction matches were discovered—1827,—just when the first locomotive was run—1829,—and daguerreotype was invented. Following the same year, 1830, was the introduction of photography—1839,—and finally the telegraph—1844—to hand down the name of Morse to all future generations as long as history is recorded. Then came the sewing machine—1846—to lighten the housewife's labor, and make possible the vast advance in adornment in dress. . . . The world had never heard of artesian wells until after I was eleven years old—1842. Then came the Atlantic cable, in 1858, and the discovery of coal oil—1859.—Time and events combined to revolutionize the affairs of the world. I well remember the "power" printing press,—the power being a sturdy negro turning a crank in a room where I worked a while as "the devil" in Noel's office in Indianapolis,—1844—that would print five hundred impressions an hour. . . .

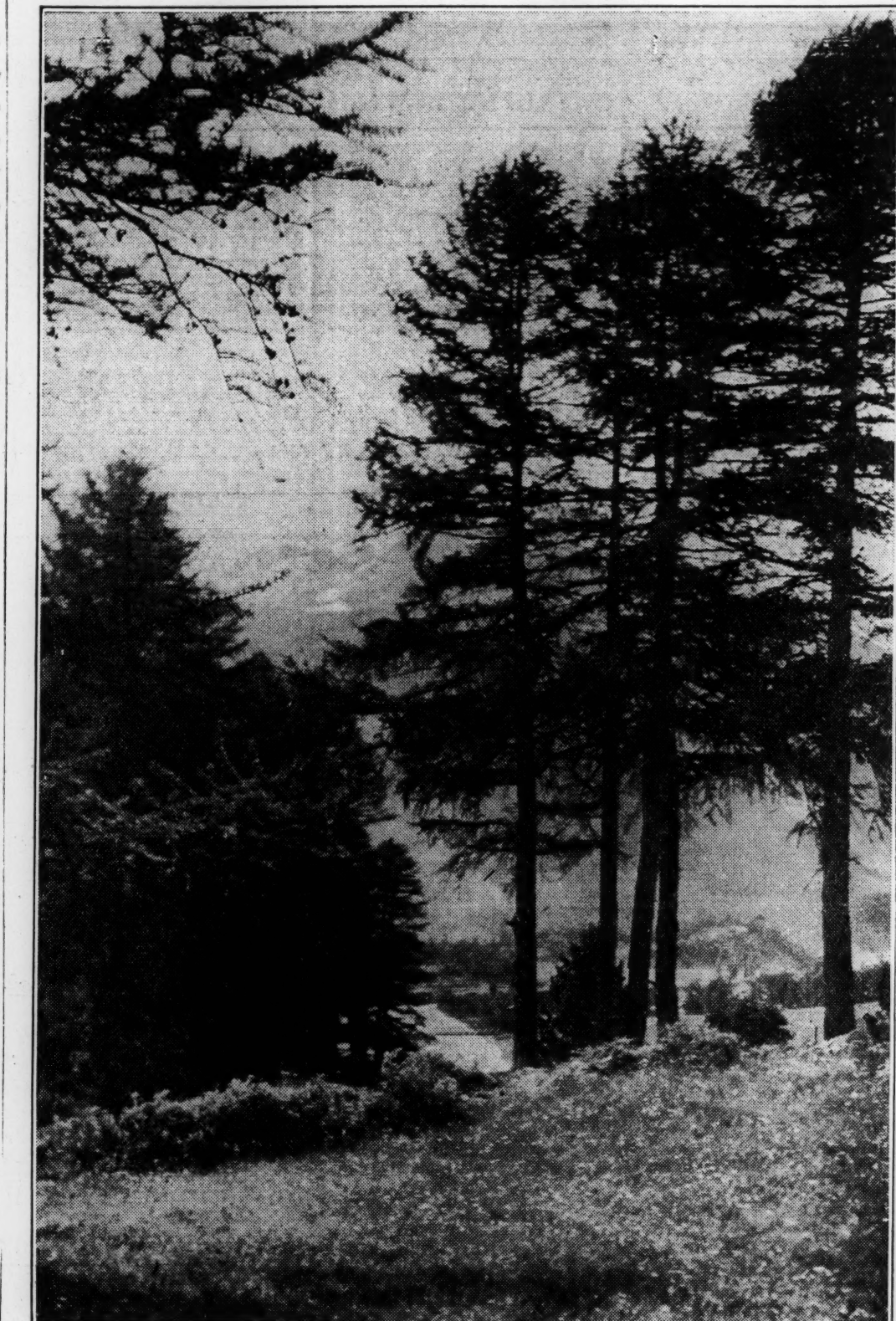
The longest walk . . . in my younger days which I vividly remember to this day, was taken from Lochland, ten miles from Cincinnati, to Attica, Indiana, a distance, approximately of two hundred miles, when but nine years old, during the autumn of 1839. With the one wagon piled high with the household goods, and mother and two babies, one yet in arms, there was no room on the wagon for the two boys, my brother Oliver Meeker, eleven years old, and myself, as already stated but nine. The horses walked a good, brisk gait, and kept us quite busy to keep up, but not so busy as to prevent us at times from throwing stones at squirrels, or to gather flowers for mother and the baby, or perhaps watch the bees gathering honey or the red-headed woodpeckers pecking the trees.

Headed and bare footed with tow pants and linsey woolsey shirt and a strip of cloth for "galluses," as suspenders were then called, we did present an appearance that might be called primitive. Little did we know that the water of the whole of the Roseng and Bernina group, and which we did for the whole trip. One dreary stretch of swamp that kept us on the corduroy road behind the jolting wagon was remembered with Uncle Sam Meeker, who was driving the wagon, called "the big swamp." I afterwards learned was near Crawfordsville, Indiana. I discovered on my recent trip with the ox team that the water of the swamp is gone, the corduroy gone, the timber as well, and instead, great barns and pretentious homes have taken their places, and dot the landscape as far as the eye can reach.

One habit we boys acquired on that trip, stuck to us. . . . We followed behind the wagon part of the time and each took the name of the horse on his side of the road. I was Tip and on the off side, while the brother was Top and on the near side. "Tip" and "Top," a great big span of gray horses that as Uncle Sam said would "run away at the drop of the hat," was something to be proud of and each would champion his favorite ahead of him. We built "castles in the air" at times as we trudged along, of raising chickens, of getting honey bees such as we saw at times on the road; at other times it would be horses and then lambs, if we happened to see a flock of sheep as we passed by, anything and everything that our imagination would conjure, and which by the way, made us happy and contented with our surroundings and the world at large.—From "A Boy's Life of Eighty-Five Years," by

HELEN MARING.

ETNA MEKKE.



The Rose Valley, Pontresina.

Photograph by Miss Ida Batty

Die Bedeutung des Danksagens

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

ES IST in der Tat ein herrliches Zeichen menschlichen Fortschritts, wenn die Menschen zu der Erkenntnis erwachen, daß es notwendig ist, Gott für Seine unaufhörlichen Segnungen zu danken. In den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika nahm die Danksagungsfest als Landeseinfest ihren Ursprung in dem Dankbarkeitsgefühl, das die Pilger bekundeten, als sie nach ihrer ersten Ernte im Jahre 1621 einen Tag festsetzten, um Gott zu danken. Ungefähr 150 Jahre lang haben die verschiedenen amerikanischen Ansiedlungen in dieser Weise einen besondern Tag gefeiert. Präsident Washington bestimmte den 26. November 1789, einen Donnerstag, als Tag allgemeiner Danksagung, und im Jahre 1795 setzte er einen ähnlichen Tag fest. Verschiedene Staaten führten fort, den Danksagungstag zu feiern, und Präsident Lincoln setzte für diesen Zweck im Jahre 1864 den letzten Donnerstag im November fest. Seitdem haben die Präsidenten der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika diese Anordnung jedes Jahr verfügt.

Viele Jahrzehnte lang hat sich so das amerikanische Volk eines Landesfeiertages erfreut, an dem es Gott seinen Dank für Seine Gnade, Güte und Liebe darbringt. Es ist ein Tag, an dem das Volk dankbaren Herzens und freudig mit einstimmen kann in die Worte des Psalmisten: „Du suchst das Land beim und wäserst es und machst es sehr reich. Gottes Brunnlein hat Wassers die Fülle. . . . Du krönst das Jahr mit deinem Gut.“ Wenn ein so gekröntes Jahr vorüber ist, gedenkt es sich in der Tat, dem Danksagen im Herzen, zu Hause, an Orten, wo Gottesdienste stattfinden, einen Tag zu weihen. Es ist für alle Bürger ein großes Ereignis, einmal im Jahre Gelegenheit zu haben, über empfangene Segnungen besonders nachzudenken und für die unfehlbare Güte Gottes zu danken. Dieses einheitliche und allgemeine Danksagen ist dazu angetan, die Menschen milder zu stimmen, guten Willen wirksam zu fördern und Frieden auszubreiten.

Mary Baker Eddy hatte eine sehr großzügige Auffassung vom Danksagungstage, und sie verließ ihren Gefühlen oft treffenden Ausdruck. Besonders glücklich und umfassend äußerte sie sich, als sie im November 1900 der Einladung des Bostoner Globe entsprach und eine „Gesinnungsaussprache“ darüber schrieb, „was der letzte Danksagungstag des 19. Jahrhunderts für die ganze Menschheit bedeuten sollte.“ Nach dem Bericht in „The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany“ (S. 264, 265) erklärte sie u. a.: „Neuenglands letzter Danksagungstag dieses Jahrhunderts bedeutet für die Götter der Menschen, daß die Bibel besser verstanden wird und die Wahrheit und die Liebe anwendbarer gemacht sind; daß das erste der zehn Gebote eine zwingendere Forderung und Liebe deinen Nächsten wie dich selber leichter ist und mehr Freude macht.“

Diese Erklärung verleiht dem Danksagungstage eine tiefe Bedeutung; und die im vorstehenden Abschnitt dargelegten vier Punkte enthalten für die Christlichen Wissenschaftler viel, wofür sie sich zu Dank verpflichtet fühlen: erstens, ein besseres Verständnis der Bibel; zweitens, die Zugänglichkeit der Wahrheit und der Liebe; drittens, die Größe und die Kraft des ersten Gebots: „Du sollst keine anderen Götter neben mir [Gott] haben“; viertens, die Art und Weise, wie wir das Gebot: „Liebe deinen Nächsten wie dich selber“ erfüllen und wahre Freude in der Erfüllung dieser sehr notwendigen Pflicht finden können. Dies alles trägt viel dazu bei, das Herz mit Dankbarkeit zu erfüllen; denn es erinnert an das, was überaus wesentlich ist, und durch dessen getreuliches Befolgen uns das übrige Notwendige hier und jetzt zufallen wird.

Können wir doch nur klaren sehen, daß Dankbarkeit gegen Gott die Lobpreisung ist, die Hebevolle Anerkennung der Vollkommenheit Seines Seins, Seiner beständigen Sorgfalt, dessen, was wir ihm schulden für Christus, die Wahrheit, die unaussprechliche Gabe, so würden wir uns der Wahrheit freuen und schneller himmelwärts fortschreiten! Das Danksagen bereichert wahrlich das Herz, verbannt die vom falschen Körperlichen Ich beherbergten nutzlosen Annahmen der besten Vergangenheit und spannt über den Ausblick einen Bogen der Schönheit, der Erwartung des Guten!

In allen, die wissen, was die Christliche Wissenschaft wirklich ist, die unter dem Schatten ihrer weiten Schwingen Gesundheit, Freude und Frieden gefunden haben, quillt ein Strom des Dankes auf gegen ihre geliebte Führerin für alles, was sie ihnen mit dieser Wissenschaft gegeben hat. Vieles von dem, was diese hingebungsvollen Nachfolger erlebt haben, und vieles, was ihren Glauben anspricht und stärkt, ist in der Erinnerung der Mrs. Eddy auf die Einladung des Bostoner Globe dargelegt, worin sie ihre Erklärung über die Bedeutung des Danksagungstages des Jahres 1900 mit den Worten fortsetzt: „Er bedeutet, daß die Wissenschaft des Christentums dem menschlichen Denken aufgedämmert ist, um mit vollem Glanze in tausendjähriger Herrlichkeit zu erscheinen; daß wissenschaftliche Religion und wissenschaftliches Heilen die Menschen stittlich heben und ihr Leben verlängern, daß sie Sünde, Krankheit und Tod mildern und zerstören.“

Hauptsächlich um dieser Tatsachen willen sagen heute Tausende Gott Dank, so daß sie von ganzem Herzen mit einstimmen können in die Worte des Psalmisten: „Dienet dem Herrn mit Freuden! . . . Gehet zu

Significance of Thanksgiving

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IT IS indeed a splendid indication of human progress when men awaken to the necessity of thanksgiving to God for His continuous blessings. In the United States of America the celebration of Thanksgiving Day as a national holiday is the outgrowth of the spirit of gratitude which was manifested by the Pilgrims, who, after their first harvest, in 1621, set apart a day for the giving of thanks to God. For about one hundred and fifty years, special days were thus celebrated in the different American colonies. President Washington appointed Thursday, November 26, 1789, for a day of general thanksgiving; and in 1795 he appointed a similar day. Thanksgiving days in various states continued to be celebrated; and President Lincoln appointed for this purpose the last Thursday in November, 1864; since which time, this proclamation has been annually repeated by the presidents of the United States of America.

For many decades a national holiday for the purpose of expressing gratitude to God in recognition of His mercy, bounty, and love has thus been the happy experience of the people of the United States. It is a day wherein the thankful hearts of the people can joyfully echo the strains of the Psalmist: "Thou visitest the earth, and wastest it: thou greatly enrichest it with the river of God. . . . Thou crownest the year with thy goodness." When a year so crowned has passed, it is indeed fitting that a day should be consecrated to the giving of thanks, within the heart, in the home, and in public places of worship. It is a great privilege to all citizens to have, once each year, an occasion to meditate especially on his blessings, and express gratitude for the unfailing goodness of God. The tendency of this uniform and general thanksgiving is to soften the heart, increase the activity of good will, and extend the influence of peace.

Mary Baker Eddy entertained a very liberal sense of Thanksgiving Day, and often expressed her sentiments in befitting language. Especially was her expression happy and comprehensive when, in November, 1900, she responded to the invitation of the Boston Globe to write "a sentiment on what the last Thanksgiving Day of the nineteenth century should signify to all mankind." As recorded in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (pp. 264, 265) she then made, among others, the following statement: "New England's last Thanksgiving Day of this cen-

tury signifies to the minds of men the Bible better understood and Truth and Love made more practical: the First Commandment of the Decalogue more imperative, and 'Love thy neighbor as thyself' more possible and pleasurable."

A deep significance of Thanksgiving Day is given in that statement; and Christian Scientists find much for which to be grateful in the four points set forth in the foregoing initial paragraph of her response: first, a better understanding of the Bible; second, the availability of Truth and Love; third, the greatness and the power of the First Commandment, "Thou shalt have no other gods before me [Spirit]"; fourth, the way whereby to fulfill the command to "love thy neighbor as thyself," and to find genuine pleasure in doing that very necessary thing. All this does much to fill the heart with gratitude, because it brings to remembrance the things which are most essential, and which, if faithfully obeyed, are here and now followed by the other needful things.

If only we could more clearly see that gratitude to God is the praise, the loving acknowledgment, of the perfection of His being, of His constant care, of our debt to Him for Christ, Truth, the "unspeakable gift," we should rejoice in the truth and make more rapid progress heavenward! Surely, the giving of thanks enriches the heart, banishes the futile beliefs entertained by the false material selfhood of the dead past, and spans the outlook with a bow of beauty, the expectancy of good!

For those who know what Christian Science really is, having found health, happiness, and peace under the shadow of its ample wings, there wells up a flood of gratitude to their beloved Leader for all that she has given them in this Science. Much of what these devoted followers have experienced, and much that gives wings and power to their faith, is set forth in Mrs. Eddy's response to the invitation of the Boston Globe, wherein she continues her statement as to the significance of Thanksgiving Day of 1900, in these words: "It signifies that the Science of Christianity has dawned upon human thought to appear full-orbed in millennial glory; that scientific religion and scientific therapeutics are improving the morals and increasing the longevity of mankind, are mitigating and destroying sin, disease, and death."

These facts constitute for thousands today the main reasons for the giving of thanks to God, and inspire them to respond without reservation to the words of the Psalmist: "Serve the Lord with gladness. . . . Enter into his gates with thanksgiving, and into his courts with praise: be thankful unto him, and bless his name."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.)

Sullivan's "Onward Christian Soldiers"

The Mendelssohn scholarship gave Sullivan the opportunity of spending three years at Leipzig. On his return to England he decided to go in entirely for composition. He said: "I was ready to undertake everything that came in my way. Symphonies, overtures, ballets, anthems, hymns, tunes, part-songs and eventually comic and light operas—nothing came amiss to me; and he not only undertook all these, and more besides, but he excelled in each of them—and the reason of his success is not far to seek, for he was essentially a master of melody, with a genius for orchestration. We have here to deal only with his hymn-tunes, nearly all of which, together with his anthems, belong to the earlier part of his career. He obtained by competition the post of organist at St. Michael's, Chester Square, in 1861, and six years later he moved to St. Peter's, where he stayed till 1871. His earliest tune was the setting of 'The Homeland,' published in Good Words in 1867. His first important contribution of tunes was made to the Hymnary in 1872; while two years later he acted as editor of Church Hymns, for which he wrote twenty-six new tunes, besides some adaptations. In 1882 he contributed a setting of 'Courage, brother, do not stumble,' to Good Words. . . .

Sir Arthur Sullivan named his tunes, chiefly in connexion with the hymns, but there are three notable exceptions in "St. Gertrude," "Hansford" and "Bishopgarth." The following letter from a lady friend of Sir Arthur's, which appeared in the Musical Times of July, 1902, will explain the first two names: "Dear Sir,—In answer to your letter regarding the composition of Sir Arthur Sullivan's tune to 'Onward, Christian Soldiers,' which he dedicated to me, I can tell you that I believe the tune was written at Hanford, my home in Dorsetshire, while Sir Arthur was staying there, but it is so long ago I cannot be sure; what I do remember, however, is that we were in the private chapel attached to the house, Sir Arthur playing the harmonium, and having taught us the tune, as we had not the music. Therefore it was certainly not published then, but I think we may assume that it was written there. Sir Arthur often stayed with us for several weeks at a time, and composed several songs, &c., while at Hanford, after which place he named another of his hymn-tunes, but not one of such striking merit as 'Onward, Christian Soldiers,' which has now a world-wide reputation, and of which I am proud to be the sponsor.—From 'Hymn-Tunes and Their Story,' by JAMES T. LIGHTWOOD."

seinen Toren ein mit Danken, zu seinen Vorhöfen mit Loben; danket ihm, lobet seinen Namen!"

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth	.....	\$2.00
Ooze sheep, vest pocket edition, 1 in d. a. Bible paper	.....	2.00
Moore vest pocket edition, 1 in d. a. Bible paper	.....	2.50
Full leather, stiff cover, same paper and cloth edition	.....	4.00
Moore pocket edition, Oxford 1 in d. a. Bible paper	.....	5.00
Large, heavy Oxford 1 in d. a. Bible paper	.....	8.50
Large Type Edition, leather, heavy India paper	.....	11.50

FOR THE BLIND

In Revised Braille, Grade One and a Half

Five Volumes\$12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION

Alternate pages of English and French

Cloth\$2.50

Pocket Edition, cloth, rocco 7.50

Pocket Edition, cloth, rocco 7.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION

Alternate pages of English and German

Cloth\$2.50

Pocket Edition, cloth, rocco 7.50

Pocket Edition, cloth, rocco 7.50

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to

HARRY L. HUNT

Publishers Agent

107 Falmouth St., Back Bay Station

BOSTON, U. S. A.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this paper, and all correspondence for publication should be addressed to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, EDITORIAL BOARD

If the return of manuscripts is desired, they must be accompanied by a stamped and sealed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$5.00 Three months, \$2.25 Six months, \$4.00 Single copies, 5 cents

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use or republication of all telegraphic and news credited to it or not otherwise credited. Full rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world. Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows: Domestic 14 pages 2 cents 16 to 20 pages 3 cents 21 to 25 pages 4 cents 26 pages 5 cents

Remitting to Canada and Mexico, 1 cent for each 2 oz. or fraction.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1281-1282 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

EASTERN: 270 Madison Ave., New York City

CENTRAL: 300 West 42nd St., New York City

PACIFIC: 625 Market St., San Francisco

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles

EUROPEAN: 2, Avenue de l'Opéra, Paris

BERLIN: Unter den Linden 11, Berlin

ROMA: 2, Via Fontana di Borghese, Vienna

AUTRALIAN: 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York: 272 Madison Avenue, New York

Chicago: 442 Book Building, Chicago

San Francisco: 405 National Bldg., San Francisco

Los Angeles: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles

Seattle: 2, Adelphi Terrace, Seattle

Paris: 2, Avenue de l'Opéra, Paris

Berlin: Unter den Linden 11, Berlin

Roma: 2, Via Fontana di Borghese, Vienna

Advertising rates given on application. The right to decline or discount any advertisement is reserved.

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL, THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE, THE HEROLD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

CHEAP DURABLE CARS SPECIALTY AT PRAGUE FAIR

Small \$880 Product of Czech Industries Called Unique in Mid-Europe

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PRAGUE—Improvement in appearance rather than in technical innovations marked the Twenty-first Automobile Exhibition recently held here, in which the majority of exhibits were home products, though machines from the leading manufacturing states of the world were represented.

The Skoda Works have produced in their "Skoda-Hispania" a car which has all that luxury can demand, while the Praga Piccolo of the Ceska-Moravska-Kolben-Danek Company, considering the taxes upon foreign cars is said to be the cheapest car in central Europe, costing only 29,000 crowns (about \$880).

The Walter Company have some interesting new models of autos and airplanes on view. Good trade conditions have meant increased motor transport of late. This has shown itself, both in increased home manufacture and in greater imports. Helped by high taxes on foreign made cars, Czechoslovak manufacturers continue to strengthen their hold on the home market. Imports from Germany, France and Italy have fallen very much. In 1927 there were 588 American cars imported and 893 in 1928.

The chief imports are in motor-cycles where England holds the field though Czechoslovak manufacturers are beginning to concentrate upon this branch of business also, as is shown by the new B. D. (Bretfeld-Danek) machine which is quite up-to-date.

It has been calculated that business in autos in Czechoslovakia amounts to K2,500,000,000 (\$75,000,000) annually, and is growing rapidly. Simultaneously with this improvement in the auto trade has come marked improvement in the state roads. There is still much work to be done to make even the trunk roads first class, but a definite program of expenditure will have accomplished much in a decade. Prague has suffered from a lack of

good-sized garages. Now it is proposed to build a garage capable of accommodating about 350 automobiles at Flora, which will be a seven-story structure.

The success already achieved by the Czechoslovak manufacturers on the home market is expected to extend to the export market also, if the proposed amalgamation between the Skoda Works and the Ceska-Moravska-Kolben-Danek Company is brought about. Such a fusion would probably produce a small car, able to compete in price with any cars of foreign make.

Trade Copartnership Predicted in England

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LEEDS—That copartnership in some form or other was bound to play an increasing part in industry during the next 20 years was the opinion expressed by B. Seebohm Rowntree of York, a well-known figure in British industry when addressing the Leeds Luncheon Club recently.

Illustrating how loss occurred through lack of co-operation between capital and labor and between different departments of the same firm he related an incident at his own works where a man he desired to send to another department said he did not know where it was situated.

Revealing unemployment insurance as practiced in Great Britain, Mr. Rowntree said it was in some ways detrimental to the workers, but unemployment without insurance was more detrimental.

Mr. Rowntree defined the essentials for enlisting the co-operation of the workers as follows:
(1) A living wage. (2) Reasonable hours of work. (3) Reasonable economic security. (4) The status of the workmen—a reasonable share in the conduct of the business. (5) Co-partnership in some form.

KIRKINTILLOCH DRY BY GREAT MAJORITY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GLASGOW—The result of the recent no-license poll at Kirkintilloch was as follows: For continuance, 2545; for repeal, 1448; majority no-license, 1097.

The results at Stewarton follow: For continuance, 699; for repeal, 405; majority no-license, 254.

IN THE SHIP LANES

FURTHER reductions in rates have been announced following the acceptance by the North Atlantic Passenger Conference of the Red Star Line's plan to convert its steamships Pennland and Westernland (ex-Regina) to tourist third cabin exclusively. Such a step would throw the rates on cabin vessels out of line, so the United States Lines has announced reductions in the cabin rates for its steamships President Harding and President Roosevelt. On the first mentioned, the minimum will be \$135 to a British port and \$140 to French or Belgian ports, while the new minimums on the other two ships will be \$147.50.

All along the line similar cuts are being made, the North German Lloyd Line cabin ship Stuttgart being placed in the \$135 class and the White Star Line Megantic enjoying a similar rating.

The Cunard Line, which originally planned to convert some of its present cabin ships to tourist third only, following the Red Star Line's action, will not make any such step this year, at least, it is understood.

American Ship Construction
What the Jones-White Marine Act has done for American shipping can be analyzed more concretely in the light of orders placed for new ships. This includes two super-liners, to run with the Leviathan, and two cabin class ships of 30,000 gross tons and 20 knots or greater speed.

Other New Ships
With the completion of the electro-turbine vessel Pennsylvania, of the Panama Pacific Line, this company has three new, large, modern vessels in the intercoastal trade although these were not directly attributable to the Marine Act. A similar type of drive has been employed in the Grace Line's Santa Clara for service to the west coast of South America, this being the first ship to be launched under the terms of the act.

Another ship is expected to be built by this company, thus completing four ships for its South American service, although two were built abroad.

The Export Line is building four ships for the New York-Mediterranean service with two others projected. These are of approximately 8200 gross tons, being primarily cargo carriers with some passenger accommodations.

The Ward Line is building two fast ships for the New York-Havana trade and the Porto Rico Line is to build another for its New York-Porto Rico-San Domingo service.

Pacific Lines' Program
In the Pacific, where world shipping is giving itself the intensest battle for the Oriental markets of growing importance, the American shipping companies are preparing to build ships comparable to, or greater than, those of their competitors.

The Dollar Line contemplates from three to six new ships, several of which will be added to its round the world fleet and the others placed in transpacific service. The Matson Line is proceeding with two vessels for the San Francisco-Australia route, these to be "super-Malos," exceeding in every way the graceful Malolo, built a few years ago for the Honolulu trade.

This remarkable expansion, either realized or contemplated, is almost wholly due to the Jones-White Marine Act of 1927, permitting as it does loans up to 75 per cent of the cost of new ships providing for lucrative mail contracts on the routes of ships completed under the terms of act.

Uptown Office Opened
The Eastern Steamship Lines has opened a new office in New York, at 1 East Forty-fourth Street. Tickets of all kinds on the company's 3000

miles of sea routes will be sold here and special attention will be devoted to building up the business of escorted independent tourists which the line is promoting.

Changed Schedule
Ships of the American Merchant Lines will leave London on Thursdays rather than Fridays during the winter months. The westward crossing will take from 10 to 11 days, depending upon the weather, with arrival at New York Sunday nights or Monday mornings. These five vessels provide a cargo service with accommodations for 100 tourist third class passengers at a nominal rate.

Steamship Schedules
The New York & Porto Rico Steamship Company is scheduling all-inclusive 11-day tours to Porto Rico in connection with its two vessels the Coamo and San Lorenzo, which alternate in weekly sailings from New York. The ocean voyage is of four days' duration, leaving New York Thursdays, arriving at San Juan, P. R., Monday morning and at Santo Domingo Tuesday morning. The ship returns to San Juan the same night, laying over a day and a half at San Juan and sails Thursday, reaching New York Monday morning.

Liner Movements

DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK
Thursday, Nov. 28
Columbia, Panama Mail, for Los Angeles, San Francisco, Essequibo, Pacific, for west coast South America; München, North German Lloyd, for Southampton, Boulogne, Bremen.

Saturday, Nov. 30
President Roosevelt, United States, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Bremen; Homer (1 & 2), White Star, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Augustus (12:15 a. m.), G. L. for Naples, Genoa, Seydlitz, Cunard, for Cebu, Liverpool; Minnesota (1 a. m.), Atlantic Transport, for London; London, White Star, for Cebu, Liverpool; Albatross, Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre; London; Cameron, Ayr, for London; Derby, Glasgow, Pennsylvania, Panama Pacific, for San Francisco; American Legion, Monson, for west coast South America.

Tuesday, Dec. 3
Westphalia, Hamburg-American, for Cebu, Hamburg, Franconia, Cunard, for West India cruise.

Wednesday, Dec. 4
Rouillon, French, for Bordeaux, FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Thursday, Dec. 5
Manit. Matson, for Honolulu; Tenyo Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient.

Friday, Dec. 6
Guatemala, Panama Mail, for New York.

Saturday, Dec. 7
President Pierce, Polar, for Orient.

Sunday, Dec. 8
Virginia, Panama Pacific, for New York.

Monday, Dec. 9
Guatemala, Panama Mail, for New York.

Tuesday, Dec. 10
Virginia, Panama Pacific, for New York.

Wednesday, Dec. 11
Empress of Canada, Canadian Pacific, for Orient.

Thursday, Dec. 12
ARRIVALS
DUE NEW YORK
Friday, Nov. 29
DeGrasse, French, from Havre.

Saturday, Nov. 30
Berlin, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Cherbourg, Cebu.

Sunday, Dec. 1
Volcania, Cunard, from Trieste, Patras, Naples, Transatlantic, Anchor, from Glasgow, London; Pennland, Red Star, from Antwerp, Southampton, Cherbourg; Ventnor, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg.

Monday, Dec. 2
American Trade, American Merchant, from London; Minnesota, Atlantic Transport, from London; Acronia, Chilean, from west coast South America.

Tuesday, Dec. 3
Ile de France, French, from Havre, Plymouth, White Star, from Southampton; Cherbourg, Celtic, White Star, from Liverpool; Cebu, Cleveland, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg; Boulogne, Cebu; Southern Cross, Munsen, from east coast South America; Bergen, Nord, Norwegian-American, from Bergen.

Wednesday, Dec. 4
Republic, United States, from Bremen, Southampton, Cebu.

Thursday, Dec. 5
DUE BOSTON
Monday, Dec. 2
Cedric, White Star, from Liverpool, Cebu.

HOTELS AND RESORTS

North Carolina

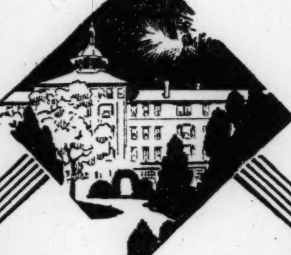


In a Climate that is Unsurpassed

HAVE you ever suddenly desired a few days' vacation—to begin at once? Then come to Pinehurst. It's near enough for a short visit if you're rushed—or a winter's stay if you have the leisure.

Outdoor good times are at their best. 5 famous golf courses (new grass tees), riding, tennis, etc.

For new booklet or reservations at Carolina Hotel (now open) address: General Office, Pinehurst, N. C.



Pinehurst
NORTH CAROLINA
America's Premier Winter Resort

Florida

The Monson Hotel
On MAGNUS BAY
SAINT AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA
"A Thoroughly Good Hotel"
Offering to a congenial clientele the comfort and convenience of a modern hotel, efficiently served, with the pleasant atmosphere of an attractive winter home.
Write for descriptive booklet.
CHAS. E. YOUNG, Jr., Manager

Louisiana

The St. Charles
Entirely rehabilitated. Favored by the discriminating traveler.
ALFRED S. AMER & CO., Ltd.
NEW ORLEANS

Greater Boston



Hotel Puritan
390 Commonwealth Ave.
The Distinctive Boston House
A quiet, charming, homelike hotel for permanent or transient guests. Furnished apartments from one to four rooms, bath and reception hall, now being leased for the coming winter season or for the year.
THANKSGIVING DINNER \$3
12 to 8 P. M.
Orchestra Concert 1 to 4 P. M.
Ample Parking Space
C. S. Andrews, Mgr. Kenmore 1480

Myles Standish

A MODERN APARTMENT HOME in keeping with the city in which it is located. Furnished or unfurnished suites, each with dining alcove, kitchenette and electric refrigerator. Mail service. Garage adjacent.
The English Room offers to the discerning guest the choicest delicacies of the season at reasonable prices. BACK Bay 4500.
30 Bay State Road at Beacon Street

The Charlesgate

Cor. Beacon, Marlboro and Charlesgate East Union in Boston for its unusual combination of friendly atmosphere and individual independence. Apartments with large rooms, open fireplaces and spacious closets, available for permanent or transient occupancy. Unobstructed view of Charles River Basin and Back Bay Park. Few minutes' walk to Christian Science Center.
Ownership management of Herbert G. Summers

Connecticut

The STRATFIELD HOTEL BRIDGEPORT
525 Rooms with Bath...
Modern fireproof garage...
Superior dining rooms...
A modern cafeteria.

New York City

WELCOME TO NEW YORK
and the
HOTEL GOVERNOR CLINTON
31st STREET & 7th AVENUE...
OPPOSITE PENNA. R.R. STATION
A Preeminent Hotel of 1200 Rooms each having Bath, Servidor, Circulating Ice Water and many other innovations...featuring a sincere spirit of hospitality. E. G. KILL, General Manager
ROOM AND BATH \$3.00 UP

The Belvedere
48th STREET
West of Broadway
NEW YORK CITY
TIMES SQUARE'S
FINEST HOTEL
Residential and Transient
450 ROOMS
450 BATHS
Every room an outside room
\$4 to \$6 Per Day
Special rates on yearly lease
Special weekly or monthly rates
Curtis A. Hale, Manager

A Broadway Paradox
The Hotel Woodward
Broadway and 55th Street
NEW YORK
Located on the very edge of this glittering section—a hotel whose quiet refinement and air of exclusive dignity is a direct contrast to gaudy scene a few blocks below.

IN NEW YORK
HOTEL PICCADILLY
45th St. near Broadway
A FINE, NEW, HOSPITABLE HOTEL OFFERING A ROOM & BATH from \$3.00

Eighteen Gramercy Park
SOUTH
(East 20th St., Cor. Irving Place)
A RESIDENCE FOR WOMEN
Telephone GRAMERCY 6000

Atlantic City

The PRESIDENT
ATLANTIC CITY'S NEWEST BOARDWALK HOTEL
Offers for the Fall and Winter Season
Single Rooms with Bath—
From \$28.00 weekly, European Plan or \$40.00 weekly, American Plan
Double Rooms with Bath—
From \$42.00 weekly, European Plan or \$64.00 weekly, American Plan
Sea Water Swimming Pool.
Marine Sun Deck. Concert Orchestra.
Under the Management of Charles D. Boughton

Washington, D.C.

Burlington Hotel
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Five Minutes' Walk to Everything
For a day or a month you find the comfort of a home and the perfect service of a modern hotel of 350 rooms. Appealingly clean, beds for restful sleep; a soloist orchestra; minimum rate with bath, \$3.

HOTEL PLAZA

Directly in Front of Union Station 3 blocks from U. S. Capitol and Congressional Library.
RATES: Single, \$2 to \$3.50
Double, \$3 to \$5.00
Modern, Fireproof—Individual Garages
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Indiana

The BUNDY HOTEL
HARVEY ELLIS, Manager
Rates: Single \$1.25 to \$3.00
Double \$2.00 to \$4.50
All rooms with running water.
NEWCASTLE, INDIANA

Washington

THE HOTEL FRYE
SEATTLE
Where comfort, convenience and reasonable rates combine to make you a friendly guest.
Garage adjoining.

Hotel Atwood
OVERLOOKING PUGET SOUND
In the Midst of the Big Stores
RATES: Rooms, without bath, \$1.50 up; with bath, \$2.50 up. Special Rates by week or month.
FIRST AVE. at PINE ST., SEATTLE

THE NEW HOTEL
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN
TIMES SQUARE
Seattle

Chicago

The Edgewater Beach Hotel
On Lake Michigan
5549 SHERIDAN ROAD
The ideal place to live when in Chicago.

At BILOXI, MISSISSIPPI
On the Mississippi Gulf Coast
Open November to May

Edgewater Gulf Hotel
American Plan
W. M. Dewey, Managing Director

RALEIGH HALL
106 W. 47th Street
NEW YORK CITY
Rooms for business and pleasure
COMPLETE HOTEL SERVICE
\$2.00 adjacent to \$2.25 Private bath \$2.50 to \$17

HOTEL ST. JAMES
109-115 WEST 45th ST., NEW YORK CITY
5 MINUTES WALK TO FORTY-THIRD STREET AND ALL SHOPS
Rates and Booklet on application
JOHNSON QUINN, President

New York State

The Palatine
NEWBURGH, N.Y.
THE MODEL HOTEL OF THE HUDSON VALLEY

Kansas City, Mo.

PEORIA ILLINOIS
400 Rooms 400 Baths
Rates: 1 person \$3 to \$5
2 persons \$5 to \$8
H. EDGAR GREGORY, Manager

HOTEL PÈRE MARQUETTE

Every room is a light, outside room, with private bath, circulating ice water and electric fan
RATES: \$1 TO \$3.50 PER DAY
Kansas City's New Hotel
THE STATS
TRAVEL & TOURIST BLDG.

Hotel Muchlebach
KANSAS CITY, MO.
A Studied Service of Exacting Standards
Four dining rooms—a complete range in service and prices of food. Immediately accessible to all business and amusement activity.
S. J. WHITMORE, President

The BELLERIVE

KANSAS CITY'S most exclusive Apartment Hotel. Permanent and Transient Accommodations.
ARMOUR AND WARWICK
E. H. BRADY, Manager

Ohio

The Plaza
St. Charles Place and Pacific Ave.
"YOUR ATLANTIC CITY HOME" AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS
Exclusive Climate. Quiet but Central Light & Airy Rooms Near All Amusements. Excellent Jewish. 200-Car Garage. Library and Entertainment for Guests. Booklet and Low Winter Rates Upon Request.
WHEN you visit a hotel or resort advertised in these pages, or answer a travel advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

Travel

JAMES BORING'S Cruises
by specially chartered White Star S.S. CALGARIC
MEDITERRANEAN WEST INDIES
Fifth Annual Cruise visits every bordering country; sails Feb. 15. Rates, first class only, \$740 up, include shore trips and stop-over return tickets. Limited to 480 members.
Annual North Cape Cruise Sails June 28, 1930
Inquire of your local agent or
JAMES BORING'S TRAVEL SERVICE, Inc.
730 Fifth Avenue Phone, Circle 9502 New York City

San Francisco

The CLIFT
SAN FRANCISCO
Downtown—next to theatres, shops, clubs.
Christian Science chimes and Reading Room
two to four minutes' walk.
\$10 rooms with bath \$3.00 up

STEWART HOTEL
For Convenience Comfort Good Meals and Very Moderate Rates in
SAN FRANCISCO

SA FRANCISCO
Columbia Hotel
Taylor & O'Farrell Sts.
Modern conveniences. Reasonable rates. Across the street from a Christian Science church. Courteous attention given our guests.

H Hotel Clark
Corner Eddy and Taylor Streets
San Francisco
Rates: \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50

WILTSHIRE HOTEL
Stockton St. Near Post at Union Sq.
SAN FRANCISCO
Rates with bath \$2 to \$3 single; \$2.50 to \$4, two persons.
FRANKLIN E. SMITH, Manager

Los Angeles

Los Angeles' Most Accessible Downtown Hotel
fashionable shopping and theatre districts. Just outside congested districts. Homelike atmosphere. Rates \$1.50 to \$3 a day.
Owned and Operated by Los Angeles International Co.

Hotel TRINITY
9th & Grand... Los Angeles

HOTEL SOUTHLAND
HLOS SANGELES
FLOWER AT SIXTH
"Your Other Home"
QUIET, UNOBTRUSIVE, FRIENDLY SERVICE
RATES \$1.50 TO \$3.00—NO HIGHER
A. W. TOWNSEND—Manager

California

Hotel Claremont
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA
40 minutes to San Francisco via electric train and ferry every 20 minutes.
Management: CHARLES ANDERSON

Hotel Menlo
OAKLAND
A refined home for Business Women
Newly renovated, sunny rooms, outside view, steam heat, \$30-\$45 month.
WEBSTER STREET at 13TH

Pine Inn
Carmel-by-the-Sea, California
(on Monterey Peninsula)
For Refined Families
Friendly, restful, mild, warm climate. Open all year. Golf riding, surf swimming, tennis and putting green.
Address JOHN B. JORDAN, Owner

Canada

Hotel Strathcona
VICTORIA, B. C.
FIREPROOF AND MODERN, REFINED and HOMELIKE
European Plan Cafe a la carte
Rates \$1.50 per day up.

ALL EXPENSE CRUISES TO THE WEST INDIES

by the splendid all-burning turbine sister-ships
"VOLENDAM" and "VEENDAM"
18 DAYS Leaving NEW YORK, January 25th
Visiting: Nassau—Havana—Kingston—Colon—Panama Canal—San Juan—(Porto Rico).
17 DAYS Leaving NEW YORK, February 15th
Visiting: Port-au-Prince—Kingston—Colon—Panama Canal—Havana—Nassau.
17 DAYS Leaving NEW YORK, March 8th
Visiting: Port-au-Prince—Colon—Kingston—Havana—Nassau.
29 DAYS Leaving NEW YORK, February 11th
Visiting: Nassau—Havana—San Juan—Kingston—Colon—Curaçao—LaGuayra—Trinidad—Bartolomeo—Martinique—St. Thomas—San Juan—Bermuda.
17 and 18 day cruises \$230 up. 29 days \$385 up.
Your steamer is your hotel throughout. Glorious winter vacations of recreation and rest, offers unsurpassed comfort and excellent cuisine; a pleasing personal service; comprehensive excursions ashore and enjoyable recreation ship.
Shore arrangements and special cruise features by the Frank Tourist Co.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

89 STATE STREET, BOSTON
Branch Office and Agents in all principal cities and FRANK TOURIST CO., 262 Washington St., Boston

ITALY AND THE CONTINENT

via the SOUTHERN ROUTE "LIDO all the way"
Where sunny days and silken nights meet the deck.
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES AND GENOA
AUGUSTUS and ROMA
Nov. 30, Dec. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.
Call at Office, Villenueve
Most direct route to Sicily, Egypt, Palestine, Constantinople and Athens.
For illustrated booklet, and information apply to
Italia America Shipping Corp., General Agents, 15 State St., Boston, or local steamship agents

MEDITERRANEAN

CRUISE JAN. 29, \$600 to \$1750
New S.S. "Transylvania", 66 days, Madeira, Canary Islands, Morocco, Spain, Greece, Palestine, Egypt, Italy, etc. All dine one sitting, expect about 450.
EUROPE CRUISE Jan. 28
CUNARD LINE, 52 days, \$600 to \$1250
Madeira, Morocco, Spain, Algeria, Italy, Riviera, Sweden, Norway, Edinburgh, Holland, Belgium, Paris, London, Rhine, Oberammergau, Passion Play—selected clientele; the most and best for your money.
Hotels, drives, fees, etc. included
Frank C. Clark, Times Bldg., N. Y.

HAVANA SOUTH AMERICA

by S. S. EBRO and S. S. ESSE-QUIHO, specially built for South America, Palestine, Egypt, Italy, etc. staterooms, meals with private bath.
Essequibo, Nov. 28 — Ebros, Dec. 26

PACIFIC LINE

The Pacific Steam Navigation Co.
26 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
or local travel agent.

INTERSTATE MOTOR TRANSIT CO.

HUNTINGTON, W. VA. to COLUMBUS, OHIO
General Office Huntington, W. Va. Phone 6186

All Makes of Cars

ask for Rates—
TU. 7770 ME. 3708
746 SOUTH HOPE
LOS ANGELES

St. Louis

The Gatesworth Hotel
ST. LOUIS MO.
An ideal location with ideal accommodations. Hotel Rooms and Bed-dent Suites. Excellent Cuisine. Union Blvd. Entrance to Forest Park

REACTIONARY TENDENCY IN SECURITIES

Selling Pressure Not Severe and a Few Strong Spots Make Appearance

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Dullness was the outstanding characteristic of the stock market, the turnover in which fell to around 1,000,000 shares, the lowest since mid-summer for a full five-hour session. The market was rather weary of attempts to stimulate it by holding up an image of a billion dollar building and spending program and also lacked sensitivity to the spur of easy money.

Business news, consisting largely of dividend increases by industrial and railroad corporations, was favorable enough, but the approach of a four-day holiday, the lack of incentive for professional operations on a large scale, the slowness of investment buying to follow the market, the 25 per cent recovery in prices and the limited prospect for the short side, killed interest. Prices generally ruled lower, but from inertia rather than liquidation.

Bonds provided some diversion and their market was active and high. Railroad issues led, and government obligations were mostly up. Commodity markets suffered from the lack of interest to speculate on the rise. Wheat was heavy, while cotton futures changed little.

Possibly some wheat traders took seriously the news of dispatches from Washington telling of the determination of the farmers to co-operate with the Administration in the plans to maintain production. It would seem that about all the farmers can do to "co-operate" is to plant larger crops, and that is not usually regarded as a reason for expecting higher prices.

Some Stocks Higher
Individual stocks to attract attention were few, which resulted in a rather quiet move at 205; Shattuck, which rose 2 to 4 points; Columbia Graphophone, again active and strong; Standard Gas Electric and Worthington Pump were also strong.

New Haven sold up in anticipation of the highest dividend, and International Business Machines, reported on the lifting of the dividend, so did Vanadium on its higher dividend. Elsewhere prices were rather small and mostly downward. Steel dragged along two or three points under yesterday's close and failed to inspire the market with leadership.

Prevailing low money rates here are helping to maintain foreign exchange rates. In a quiet market, European currencies advanced 2 points along the line, Spanish money excepted.

Swiss and Swedish currencies are now close to par, and the sterling's buoyancy was interpreted by some as forecasting an early reduction in the New York Federal Reserve Bank's discount rate.

Meeting tomorrow this week, because of the Thursday holiday, but the weekly statement of conditions and brokers' loan reports will not be published until Friday.

Commercial Loans Rise
Deduction in brokers' loans is reflected in the weekly statement of conditions. Member banks of the Federal Reserve System, for the week of Nov. 20, member banks' loans on securities declined \$2,000,000 smaller than commercial loans but it is interesting to note that the weekly statement shows \$27,000,000 above the total at the end of September. Deposits, of course, were reduced with the lower loans.

Since so much is heard about declining business it looks surprising on the surface to see an increase in the week of \$125,000,000 in commercial loans. However, the increase is due to gain as well as reflecting the stock market crash, business houses and corporations in many instances using their own credit to acquire or support stocks.

With preparations for month-end financial settlements and holiday withdrawals of cash the tone of the money market was anything a shade firmer. Call money held at 4 1/2 per cent throughout an Federal Reserve Bank market at 4 per cent compared with 1 1/2 to 2 per cent a few days ago. Bills also were a trifle steadier.

Trading Volume Shrinks
Although volume picked up a bit before noon, the turnover of 310,000 shares in the first half-hour was the smallest for the period since Sept. 25, when it was 303,000 shares. If that is significant of anything it points to public interest at a low ebb and a great deal of uncertainty in the market, indifference, as to the immediate outlook.

Stock exchange history has repeated itself in one particular. Following the short-hour periods and Saturday closings of May, 1928, volume fell off rapidly and stock exchange houses hereafter paid their overheads for several weeks afterward. The same thing is now going on. The smallness of the market follows that once stock market followers turn away they do not return in a hurry.

Short Selling
Discontinuance by the stock exchange and the curb of the questionaire on the short position is unlikely to stimulate short selling. The questionaire didn't do much to prevent it on a small scale in the first place, except in so far as it led traders to think that a rally might get under way.

The questionaire was aimed at the big shorts, and undoubtedly had an immediate effect on their operations. The prospect that their positions would become known, at a time when immense banking resources were available for the purchase of shorts, was not one to give the shorts confidence in their own safety, whatever they may have thought about several mental conditions in the market or in business. At present, traders are inclined to heed the old adage that a dull market should not be touched, although an exception is being made in the copper shares.

Copper Situation Uncertain
Selling of the copper stocks continued to be the feature of the day. Prices receded under the heavy offerings, but the ground was stubbornly fought over. On a yield basis the copper shares are at a low level, but the group on the list, but their low prices have filled them with alarm over the safety of current dividends.

It is assumed that dividends will be cut if copper metal prices recede, and while any drop of consequence might threaten dividends, other conditions probably could maintain current rates. However, it is difficult to ascertain just what the metal price to dividend ratio is, and much depends on volume of output as well as price per pound.

The public jumps to the conclusion that insiders know the price cuts are coming, which may be true, but some well-informed copper men say they doubt if these prices will go down much, if any. There seems to be a good deal of short selling among the copper, and the situation is cloudy enough to weaken confidence in the shares.

GRIBBY-GROWNS GET \$9,000,000
The Gribby-Growns Company, Chicago, radio receiving set makers, have received \$9,000,000 from the Banking Syndicate, which recently underwrote the company's stock offering.

TUESDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices										Closing Prices										Closing Prices										Closing Prices									
1929 Range	Div.	High	Low	Close	1929 Range	Div.	High	Low	Close	1929 Range	Div.	High	Low	Close	1929 Range	Div.	High	Low	Close	1929 Range	Div.	High	Low	Close	1929 Range	Div.	High	Low	Close	1929 Range	Div.	High	Low	Close					
125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2					
125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2					
125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2					
125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2					
125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2					
125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2					
125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2					
125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2					
125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2					
125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2					
125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2					
125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2					
125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2					
125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2					
125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2					
125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2					
125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2					
125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2					
125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2					
125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2					
125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2					
125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2					
125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2					
125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2					
125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	100 1/2																		

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

PURDUE'S CLAIM IS UNDISPUTED

Wins Big Ten Title—Undeclared in Five Conference Football Games

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE FOOTBALL STANDINGS (Final)

Team	W	L	T	P.C.
Purdue	7	1	1	.750
Illinois	6	2	2	.667
Minnesota	5	3	2	.619
Northwestern	4	4	2	.556
Ohio State	4	4	2	.556
Iowa	4	4	2	.556
Michigan	3	5	2	.444
Indiana	3	5	2	.444
Wisconsin	2	6	2	.333

Coach to Appoint Illinois Captain

Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Champaign, Ill.
The University of Illinois football team broke precedent here Monday night when it decided to play next season without the services of a regular captain, allowing the coaches to appoint a leader before each contest. R. J. Crane '30 is retiring captain of the team that finished second in the Western Conference race.

C. C. N. Y. Swimmers to Lead Off Season

Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEW YORK—To the College of the City of New York will go the honor of leading off both the out-of-town and the local season of the Intercollegiate Swimming Association, according to the schedule just announced by H. A. Goodell, of Pennsylvania, secretary. On Dec. 14 it will travel to Syracuse, while four days later it will return to Syracuse at Dartmouth. Columbia University in the tank of the latter.

Nine universities will be represented in the full season of swimming, schedule, making a total of 36 meets. Besides City College, Syracuse and Columbia, which are the only teams to compete before the holidays, Princeton University, Yale University, University of Pennsylvania, Rutgers University, Dartmouth College, and the University of Wisconsin are listed in the schedule.

The season will conclude with the individual championships, scheduled this year for Dec. 21 and 22. The complete schedule is as follows:

Four Players Stand Out

Four players stand out most prominently for the entire season. They are G. W. Harmon '30, halfback, in the offense; W. R. Welch '30, fullback, in the offense and defense; the tackles E. N. Slight '30, and E. G. Van Bibber '31, on offense and defense. A. J. Yundt '31, center, back, also attracted some attention, but his chief performance was confined to the Michigan game. Harmon carried the team through the winning attack all season and how he could run. Welch was the all-around star, throwing passes, kicking and forcing an almost impenetrable barrier in the secondary defense.

Purdue had two fine ends in W. C. Woerner '30 and W. F. White '30. At quarterback, J. M. White '30, handled the team with consummate skill all season. C. L. Miller '32 was dependable at center. At fullback, Buttner '31, and G. T. Stearns '31, were first choices at guards. Coach Phelan was fortunate in being able to keep this lineup intact throughout the season in every game until victory was assured.

REGINALD D. ROOT TO COACH YALE

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Having concluded his duties of coaching the University of Mexico football team during the first season, Reginald D. Root has departed for the United States to accept the position of coach of the Yale football team in the spring as coach of the lacrosse team there.

During Root's 2 1/2 months' stay in Mexico, he developed an experienced team, unschooled even in the fundamentals of the great American sport, to a smoothly functioning outfit. The University played 8 games, under the Root's tutelage, winning three, tying one and losing two, both to American colleges. Yale's record in the Louisiana State University.

It is planned to continue football at the University of Mexico next fall, at least for a few years. Root, who is a regular tackle on the Yale University football team in college, is expected to return here next year to resume his coaching duties.

Western Conference Scores

WISCONSIN	MICHIGAN
21-0	36-0
13-0	17-0
13-0	17-0
13-0	17-0
13-0	17-0
13-0	17-0
13-0	17-0
13-0	17-0
13-0	17-0
13-0	17-0

ILLINOIS

25-Kansas	0	14-Wittenberg	0
7-Iowa	0	7-Michigan	0
14-Michigan	0	0-Indiana	0
6-Columbia	0	14-Wisconsin	0
0-Ohio State	0	14-Wisconsin	0
14-Michigan	0	14-Wisconsin	0
14-Michigan	0	14-Wisconsin	0
14-Michigan	0	14-Wisconsin	0
14-Michigan	0	14-Wisconsin	0
14-Michigan	0	14-Wisconsin	0

CHICAGO

26-Kansas	14	29-Columbia	0
14-Michigan	15	15-Vanderbilt	0
26-Chicago	0	14-Michigan	0
26-Chicago	0	14-Michigan	0
26-Chicago	0	14-Michigan	0
26-Chicago	0	14-Michigan	0
26-Chicago	0	14-Michigan	0
26-Chicago	0	14-Michigan	0
26-Chicago	0	14-Michigan	0
26-Chicago	0	14-Michigan	0

PURDUE

26-Kansas	14	29-Columbia	0
14-Michigan	15	15-Vanderbilt	0
26-Chicago	0	14-Michigan	0
26-Chicago	0	14-Michigan	0
26-Chicago	0	14-Michigan	0
26-Chicago	0	14-Michigan	0
26-Chicago	0	14-Michigan	0
26-Chicago	0	14-Michigan	0
26-Chicago	0	14-Michigan	0
26-Chicago	0	14-Michigan	0

SPURS WILL REMAIN AS COACH

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Denying that he would leave the University of Minnesota, Coach H. J. Sparrow, who has been coaching the team since 1925, said today that he will remain as head coach of the team at the University of Washington, where he will attend the coaches' meeting of the "Big Ten" Conference in Chicago, Dec. 6.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Edward H. Zwilling, who won the American Association pennant and the Little World's baseball series for Kansas City this season, has signed a two-year contract to manage the Blues again next season. George Mackelbach, president of the baseball club, announced Monday.

PENNSYLVANIA HARRIERS WIN

Michigan State Second—Maine Pair Finish in a Tie for Individual Honors

INTERCOLLEGIATE A. A. A. CROSS-COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIP STANDINGS

Team	W	L	T	P.C.
Pennsylvania	7	1	1	.750
Michigan State	6	2	2	.667
Yale	5	3	2	.619
Harvard	4	4	2	.556
Stanford	4	4	2	.556
Princeton	3	5	2	.444
Yale	3	5	2	.444
Yale	3	5	2	.444
Yale	3	5	2	.444
Yale	3	5	2	.444

FRESHMAN RACE

Team	W	L	T	P.C.
Yale	6	1	1	.857
Yale	6	1	1	.857
Yale	6	1	1	.857
Yale	6	1	1	.857
Yale	6	1	1	.857
Yale	6	1	1	.857
Yale	6	1	1	.857
Yale	6	1	1	.857
Yale	6	1	1	.857
Yale	6	1	1	.857

NEW YORK—For the first time

in the history of the intercollegiate cross-country championships of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America, two runners tied for the individual variety title. The pair of runners, Francis C. Lindsay '30, and Harry L. Richardson '30, came in with identical times of 24:45 in the twenty-first annual renewal of the classic, Monday afternoon at Van Cortlandt park.

In spite of their individual success, they failed, however, to capture the team title, as a team from the University of Pennsylvania, including the two runners, won the team title by a margin of 15 minutes, three trying for first place, took the team title, by a wide margin. The team from the University of Pennsylvania, including the two runners, won the team title by a margin of 15 minutes, three trying for first place, took the team title, by a wide margin.

Penn State Sixth

Pennsylvania State College, winner of the team title for the past three years, could do no better than sixth place, trailing Syracuse University and the University of Pennsylvania. The freshman race last year, three trying for first place, took the team title, by a wide margin. The team from the University of Pennsylvania, including the two runners, won the team title by a margin of 15 minutes, three trying for first place, took the team title, by a wide margin.

The six-mile intercollegiate course, used for the first time last year, was a splendid condition for the test. The park experts having devoted much time and care toward the perfection of the layout. The runners had little to do but follow the lead of the placed markers, and even the automobile of the referee, Gustavus T. Kirby, was able to precede the runners. Kirby, who led the circuit, was well through on the hills.

The running of the winning pair was well matched throughout, while the two leaders of the Michigan State team, Lauren P. Brown '30, Clark S. Crockett '30, and Harry L. Richardson '30, showed fine work, though their performance over the hills was not so good as on the level. Joseph W. H. Henderson, Jr., who also ran, was a judicious race, but lacks the height to stand against the pace set by the taller men ahead of him.

Lindsay Forces Ahead

Having won the title to the summit of the ultimate, Lindsay, being third on the way to the Moshulu Parkway, with the Maine and Michigan men well back of him, he was able to force his pace, appeared close behind the leading runners, and when they swung over the road on the way back, had a lead of 15 minutes. Lindsay, who was running side by side, meantime, the two Michigan representatives had also been running side by side, and when they hit the hurdles entering the flat, they were tied for third place.

Position, Name and College

Position	Name	College
1	Francis C. Lindsay	Maine
2	Harry L. Richardson	Yale
3	Clark S. Crockett	Michigan State
4	Lauren P. Brown	Michigan State
5	William McKnight	Pennsylvania
6	William McKnight	Pennsylvania
7	William McKnight	Pennsylvania
8	William McKnight	Pennsylvania
9	William McKnight	Pennsylvania
10	William McKnight	Pennsylvania

CHAMPIONSHIP

1	Francis C. Lindsay	Maine
2	Harry L. Richardson	Yale
3	Clark S. Crockett	Michigan State
4	Lauren P. Brown	Michigan State
5	William McKnight	Pennsylvania
6	William McKnight	Pennsylvania
7	William McKnight	Pennsylvania
8	William McKnight	Pennsylvania
9	William McKnight	Pennsylvania
10	William McKnight	Pennsylvania

POSITION, NAME AND COLLEGE

Position	Name	College
1	Francis C. Lindsay	Maine
2	Harry L. Richardson	Yale
3	Clark S. Crockett	Michigan State
4	Lauren P. Brown	Michigan State
5	William McKnight	Pennsylvania
6	William McKnight	Pennsylvania
7	William McKnight	Pennsylvania
8	William McKnight	Pennsylvania
9	William McKnight	Pennsylvania
10	William McKnight	Pennsylvania

POSITION, NAME AND COLLEGE

Position	Name	College
1	Francis C. Lindsay	Maine
2	Harry L. Richardson	Yale
3	Clark S. Crockett	Michigan State
4	Lauren P. Brown	Michigan State
5	William McKnight	Pennsylvania
6	William McKnight	Pennsylvania
7	William McKnight	Pennsylvania
8	William McKnight	Pennsylvania
9	William McKnight	Pennsylvania
10	William McKnight	Pennsylvania

POSITION, NAME AND COLLEGE

Position	Name	College
1	Francis C. Lindsay	Maine
2	Harry L. Richardson	Yale
3	Clark S. Crockett	Michigan State
4	Lauren P. Brown	Michigan State
5	William McKnight	Pennsylvania
6	William McKnight	Pennsylvania
7	William McKnight	Pennsylvania
8	William McKnight	Pennsylvania
9	William McKnight	Pennsylvania
10	William McKnight	Pennsylvania

POSITION, NAME AND COLLEGE

Position	Name	College
1	Francis C. Lindsay	Maine
2	Harry L. Richardson	Yale
3	Clark S. Crockett	Michigan State
4	Lauren P. Brown	Michigan State
5	William McKnight	Pennsylvania
6	William McKnight	Pennsylvania
7	William McKnight	Pennsylvania
8	William McKnight	Pennsylvania
9	William McKnight	Pennsylvania
10	William McKnight	Pennsylvania

POSITION, NAME AND COLLEGE

Position	Name	College
1	Francis C. Lindsay	Maine
2	Harry L. Richardson	Yale
3	Clark S. Crockett	Michigan State
4	Lauren P. Brown	Michigan State
5	William McKnight	Pennsylvania
6	William McKnight	Pennsylvania
7	William McKnight	Pennsylvania
8	William McKnight	Pennsylvania
9	William McKnight	Pennsylvania
10	William McKnight	Pennsylvania

DECISIVE GAME AT FORT WORTH

Texas Christian or Southern Methodist Will Take Southwestern Conference Title

SOUTHWESTERN CONFERENCE FOOTBALL STANDINGS

Team	W	L	T	P.C.
Texas Christian	4	0	0	.866
Southern Methodist	3	1	1	.714
Arkansas	2	2	1	.619
Baylor	2	2	1	.619
Rice Institute	0	4	0	.000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOUSTON, Tex.—There was no choice today but to accept Texas Christian University and Southern Methodist University as the first and second ranking members in the 1929 Southwestern Intercollegiate Conference football race until they prove otherwise in their annual game at Fort Worth, Saturday, the game that will decide the championship.

Both T. C. U. and S. M. U. came through last week's games in a fashion that definitely established the two teams as the cream of the 1929 field on the basis of the season's performance. Disregarding the pros and cons of football as it is played off the gridiron, these two teams have come from an obscure pre-season position to take the lead in one of the most exciting games this conference has ever known.

T. C. U. holds the nominal lead, undefeated and untied throughout the entire season both in its non-conference and its conference games, and merits a place in the national roster of such teams. S. M. U., however, is far behind, undefeated but not to find a better record than the University of Texas after the season.

Leland for All-Backfield

By way of serving additional notice that he will be an outstanding contender for an All-Southwest Conference backfield berth, C. J. Leland '32 last Sunday led his team to a victory over the Baylor University at Waco, 34 to 7.

Leland was easily the outstanding player on the field; his consummate end, which began Sept. 6, has been a factor in the team's success. The Baylor secondary defense time and again for substantial gains, and his side-stepping branded him as a fast runner.

Leland will be the man that S. M. U. hopes will be the key to win the Southwest title. He is a fast runner, and the line-plum of both Austin Griffith '30, and Harold Green '32, T. C. U. fullbacks.

Coach Ray Morrison's Mustangs gave another exhibition of a good offense being their best defense and concentrated upon their rushing game. The game was a victory over the Rice Institute at Dallas in the Conference, 22 to 0. The Mustangs, who were defeated by the Rice Institute at Dallas in the Conference, 22 to 0. The Mustangs, who were defeated by the Rice Institute at Dallas in the Conference, 22 to 0.

RECORD OF MATCH

No.	Date	Place	Winner	Moves
1	Sept. 6	Waco	Drawn	26
2	Sept. 13	Waco	Drawn	26
3	Sept. 20	Waco	Drawn	26
4	Sept. 27	Waco	Drawn	26
5	Oct. 4	Waco	Drawn	26
6	Oct. 11	Waco	Drawn	26
7	Oct. 18	Waco	Drawn	26
8	Oct. 25	Waco	Drawn	26
9	Nov. 1	Waco	Drawn	26
10	Nov. 8	Waco	Drawn	26

RECORD OF MATCH

No.	Date	Place	Winner	Moves
1	Sept. 6	Waco	Drawn	26
2	Sept. 13	Waco	Drawn	26
3	Sept. 20	Waco	Drawn	26
4	Sept. 27	Waco	Drawn	26
5	Oct. 4	Waco	Drawn	26
6	Oct. 11	Waco	Drawn	26
7	Oct. 18	Waco	Drawn	26
8	Oct. 25	Waco	Drawn	26
9	Nov. 1	Waco	Drawn	26
10	Nov. 8	Waco	Drawn	26

RECORD OF MATCH

No.	Date	Place	Winner	Moves
1	Sept. 6	Waco	Drawn	26
2	Sept. 13	Waco	Drawn	26
3	Sept. 20	Waco	Drawn	26
4	Sept. 27	Waco	Drawn	26
5	Oct. 4	Waco	Drawn	26
6	Oct. 11	Waco	Drawn	26
7	Oct. 18	Waco	Drawn	26
8	Oct. 25	Waco	Drawn	26
9	Nov. 1	Waco	Drawn	26
10	Nov. 8	Waco	Drawn	26

RECORD OF MATCH

No.	Date	Place	Winner	Moves
1	Sept. 6	Waco	Drawn	26
2	Sept. 13	Waco	Drawn	26
3	Sept. 20	Waco	Drawn	26
4	Sept. 27	Waco	Drawn	26
5	Oct. 4	Waco	Drawn	26
6	Oct. 11	Waco	Drawn	26
7	Oct. 18	Waco	Drawn	26
8	Oct. 25	Waco	Drawn	26
9	Nov. 1	Waco	Drawn	26
10	Nov. 8	Waco	Drawn	26

RECORD OF MATCH

No.	Date	Place	Winner	Moves
1	Sept. 6	Waco	Drawn	26
2	Sept. 13	Waco	Drawn	26
3	Sept. 20	Waco	Drawn	26
4	Sept. 27	Waco	Drawn	26
5	Oct. 4	Waco	Drawn	26
6	Oct. 11	Waco	Drawn	26
7	Oct. 18	Waco	Drawn	26
8	Oct. 25	Waco	Drawn	26
9	Nov. 1	Waco	Drawn	26
10	Nov. 8	Waco	Drawn	26

RECORD OF MATCH

Amuel McCutcheon, Elizabeth, de- ceded Reynolds Clark, Short Hills, 15-2, 10.	27
C. Jaquith, Elizabeth, defeated Fry E. Hall, Short Hills, 15-6, 15-7.	6
PARK AVENUE SQUASH CLUB 7, BLOCK HALL 0	2
T. Sawyer, Park Avenue, defeated M. Chamberlain, Block Hall, 15-6, 1.	1 2 2
M. Morey, Park Avenue, defeated D. Roberts, Block Hall, 15-6, 15-15.	3 3
E. Brody, Park Avenue, defeated F. Mengel, Block Hall, 15-8, 15-15.	2 2
H. Wegmann, Park Avenue, won	24

DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.



Who: JEAN ANTOINE HOUDON.
Where: France.
When: Eighteenth to nineteenth centuries.

Why famous: A French sculptor. Since he was born at Versailles, it may be that as a little boy he frolicked at his games in the elaborate grounds of the royal chateau, where Louis XIV's clever landscape gardeners had contrived all sorts of grotesques, arcades and shrubberies as background for a multitude of statues. Indeed, it has been suggested that the young Houdon's later work was more influenced by the impressions gained from contemporary statuary, than ever it was by his studies at the Ecole Royale de Sculpture in Italy. Having delighted the Pope by a St. Bruno, which he made for an Italian church, Houdon began to exhibit his works at the Paris Salon of 1771.

Thereafter, for years on end, Houdon was a conspicuous contributor to the yearly Salons. His subjects were legion: the statesman Turgot, the composer Gluck, d'Alembert, Prince Henry of Russia, Mirabeau, Rousseau, Moliere at the Theatre Francaise. Having made a portrait bust in Paris of Benjamin Franklin, Houdon left his native country in 1785 in the company of the American envoy from the new Republic. For a little time he was a guest of General Washington at Mount Vernon, modeling there a bust from which he later made the statue destined for the capital of the State of Virginia. His portrait bust has remained one of the most familiar and best liked of the statues of Washington.

On his return to France, commissions came slowly, as the Revolution was in full swing. There is a story that Houdon saved his own life by the quick and skillful conversion of a statue of a saint into a statue of one of the muses. Later, under Napoleon, he achieved some slight reputation to popular favor, being invited to make busts of the Empress Josephine, of Marshal Ney, even one of Napoleon himself. The Emperor conferred upon Houdon the medal of the Legion of Honor, thus appropriately crowning a career of distinction.

A Word a Day

Magnetism
This word is used to designate the apparent manifestation of an attractive force which corresponds to that seen in a magnet.

Our word goes back to the Latin *magneta*, accusative of *magnes*, for *magnus lapis*, "magnetic stone, or lodestone." Back of this was the Greek *μαγνητις* (*lithos Magnes*), the name given the magnetic stone found in Magnesia.

Whatever seems to attract us toward the earthly, the material, may be described as magnetic. The first syllable of *magnetism* is accented (note that the second syllable is not "nee"); sound a in *am*, e as in *get*, i as in *it*, s as *z*.

"Magnetism becomes repulsion when similar ends of magnets are placed together."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

THE MONITOR READER

These Questions Are Used on Material in the Last Issue Answered in Another Column in This Issue

1. With what amazing reptile has a common house cat out on the Columbia River formed a great friendship?—*Sundial*..... 20
2. How does a fruit grower near Potsdam, Germany, keep birds out of his vineyards and orchards?—*Odds and Ends*..... 20
3. What part of Massachusetts' 4,200,000 inhabitants live within 40 miles of the State House in Boston?—*News Section*..... 20
4. How are school teachers favored in Italy?—*World's Great Capitals*..... 20
5. What are the results of government liquor control in Ontario after three years?—*Editorial*..... 20

Grade Yourself.
What Is Your Percentage?

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: It is to be hoped that a hotel which advertises its "home-like atmosphere" does not mean that all the staff, guests, etc., are out at the movies or something.

Philadelphia Inquirer: "An alligator pear," says a horticulturist, "is not a pear at all." And any zoologist will tell you it isn't an alligator.

Los Angeles Times: "Ask Me Another" was popular for a time, but eventually failed to take the place of children. It ran out of questions too soon.

Humorist: A loudspeaker with a range of 30 miles has been made. Everybody is being done nowadays to encourage emigration.

Wilmington, N. C., Stars: Recent activities in Wall Street prove it is safer for lambs to gambol than to gamble.

A Quotation for Today

A MERRY heart goes all the day.
Your sad tires in a mile.—SHAKESPEARE

Odds and Ends

The Presses' Products

Recent figures given regarding printing presses in the United States show that they produce 300 magazines for children, 700 magazines for farmers, 15,000 new books annually, 2500 daily newspapers; 40,000,000 newspapers are printed daily.

Machinery in Harvesting

During the wheat harvest this year in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta about 4000 harvester-combines were used.

Walnut Crop

Southern California has recently gathered in its largest crop of walnut, valued by the growers at \$14,000,000.

Seals Increasing

During 18 years the United States seal herd in the Pribilof Islands is said to have increased 265 per cent to about 800,000 animals.

"Graf's" Pilot

Hugo Eckener, the pilot of the Graf Zeppelin, and successor to Count Zeppelin, took up flying at the age of 40.

Foreign Telephone Service

Telephone service to 21 foreign countries is now available from the United States.

Five-cent Gas Tax

Arkansas, Florida, Kentucky, New Mexico and Virginia have a gasoline tax of five cents.

School Cost

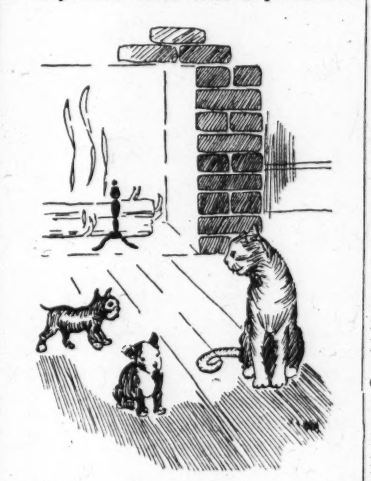
The cost of schools in the United States is said to have increased about 800 per cent since 1900.

The Children's Corner

Arista and the Foreign Baby Talk

A True Story

ARISTA was feeling most important. And good reason she had to feel so, too. Never in all the days of her charming kittenhood nor since she had grown into the beauty of cat hood had she received such flattering attention. First a gentleman with a queer black box had looked on while Arista's mistress arranged Arista and her family in their pretty basket. Then the gentleman pointed the black box at them, made it click and departed. Very soon after that a picture of



Arista Could Not Understand Their Baby Barks.

Arista and her family appeared in the newspaper and immediately people began to come and look and exclaim and exclaiming for ever so long. Arista tried hard to appear bored and aloof but it was all really very exciting. And after attracting so much attention it was scarcely a wonder that she became considerably impressed with her own importance.

Arista and her family really were quite out of the ordinary. Not long before her sudden rise to fame, Arista had been very much occupied with several small kitten likenesses of herself. Then one day her mistress handed over to her four very tiny, very helpless baby Boston bull puppies. The puppies had been left without a mother and were only two days old, so something had to be done about it at once. Would Arista adopt them?

They were, of course, very different from her own fluffy children, but she took an immediate fancy to the orphaned babies and began to mother

them with the most attentive and loving care. Knowing that Arista couldn't manage an assorted family of three kittens and four puppies, her mistress turned the kittens over to the care of Peggy, a lovely smoke-gray Persian cat, who amply consented to adopt them and bring them up with her own children.

Under Arista's devoted care the puppies grew and thrived and became stronger and livelier every day. Arista was very proud of them and seemed to love them as well as she had ever loved her own babies, until suddenly they began to present a most unexpected problem.

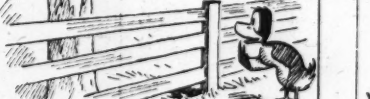
One day when they were several weeks old they opened their mouths and proceeded to experiment with a series of noises that were absolutely unaccountable to Arista. Instead of speaking to her in mew as her own well-brought-up children always did, the puppies began to converse in a most strange language.

Arista was completely puzzled by their baby barks. What in the world could they mean by this outlandish baby talk? She decided that so far as conversation was concerned, her own children were certainly much less of a problem than these adopted infants in whom she had taken such pride and interest.

But the puppies were soon old enough, and strong enough, thanks to her loving care, to be returned to their mothers. And Arista no longer had to try to puzzle out the meaning of their puppy language. Now she has a brand new set of children of her very own, and is happily bringing them up, secure in the knowledge that their first efforts to talk will not be in some foreign language but in perfectly plain Kittenese!

Famous Painters Puzzle

Start at Any Letter, Read Up or Down, Right or Left, or Diagonally, and Spell Names of Nine Famous Painters.



AT SUNSET A LOUD TIRE MISHAP BROKE DADDY OWL'S LONG DAYLIGHT NAP.

YET HIS REMARKS WERE NOT UNKIND—OVERSLEPT, SAID HE, AND FIND

FOR I HAVE LITTLE TIME TO SPARE ERE MY NIGHT HOOTS GO ON THE AIR.

My clock's alarm is out of gear. 'TIS WELL THE BLOW-OUT HAPPENED HERE.

Passing Show

Fiery General (to soldier who has volunteered for duty as his orderly): "So you want to be my orderly. You are not afraid of me?"

Soldier: "No, sir."

Fiery General: "That's right, my son; and what is your profession in private?"

Soldier: "Lion-tamer, sir."

The Opportunist

"I am an advertisement canvasser. Have you any small wants I can advertise?"

"Certainly not. My servant should not have admitted you. I have told him repeatedly that I do not see canvassers."

"Then dismiss him and advertise in our paper for a more obedient one."—Ottawa Citizen.

England

KINGSTON-ON-THAMES

(Continued)

Phone: Gerrard 4872
A. MILLAR ROBINSON TAILOR

2 Kingly Street, Regent Street
Back of Robinson & Cleaver's
LONDON, W. 1
Fittings in KINGSTON by arrangement

Telephone Kingston 1180

THE DOMESTIC SANITARY LAUNDRY Ltd.
113 Bonner Hill Rd., Kingston-on-Thames

Try Home Service—2/6 per doz. articles

HIDE & CO. LIMITED

The Market Place

Drapers & Furnishers

Phone Kingston 0158

LODDON—NORFOLK

PRINTING of every description

NOBBS & GOATE

Smallgate, DECCLES, Suffolk (Tel. 53)
and LODDON, Norfolk (Tel. 21)

NAZEING—ESSEX

ATTRACTIVE

Modern labour-saving ground country houses at Nazeing, near Broxbourne station, 27 minutes Liverpool Street; electrically fitted throughout, including cookers; good gardens; garage room, etc.; pleasing design and position.

Freehold £695 & £715

View any time or send for particulars.

D. PEGURM, NAZEING, ESSEX

Phone Nazeing 20

OSWESTRY

Madam Bolton

HATS, FROCKS, COATS

Everything for Ladies' Wear

OSWALD ROAD

THE SPOT FOR QUALITY IN FOODSTUFFS

IRVINS

8, BAILEY STREET, OSWESTRY.

OXFORD

WILLIAM BAKER & CO. Ltd.

Broad Street Corner

HOUSE FURNISHERS

have one of the largest showrooms for beautiful China and Glass to be found in the Province.

ELLISTON & CAVELL Ltd.

OXFORD

OXFORD'S MODERN STORE

See our advertisement on another page.

R. J. JOHNSON & CO., LTD.

Timber and Slate Merchants

and Saw Mill Proprietors

Worcester Place, Tel. 2491

An Extensive Stock of Dry Deals and Board and Prime Hardwoods

—our speciality.

ALDEN'S OXFORD GUIDE

View Postal Cards, View Books, Souvenirs, Pictures.

ALDEN & CO. LTD.

55 Cornmarket Street

BENNETTS LTD.

ART DYERS & CLEANERS

Phone 2493 15 Magdalen St., OXFORD

Carpet Dyeing a Speciality

PAIGNTON

A Suitable Christmas Gift

English Cut Glass

We can also show you gifts in all the well-known makes of china.

CHURCH'S CHINA STORES

19 Palace Ave.

THE "DEVON" ONE HAND SALAD HELPER

Entirely dispenses with the awkward two-piece servers. Heavily Silver Plated. Smart appearance. Well finished.

Post Free 7/6

MORTIMER RICKS

JEWELLER, PAIGNTON, S. DEVON

Est. over 30 years.

Dainty Evening Shoes

for your Christmas Parties

We also have a large selection of Moosins, Paste Buckles, etc., suitable for Christmas Gifts.

W. WELTON

FOOTWEAR 10 Palace Avenue

JAGO AND HITCHENS

53 Torbay Road

Millinery

Jumper Suits and Hosiery

A Pretty Hat Makes a Charming Christmas Gift.

T. WILLCOCKS & SON

FAMILY BUTCHERS

Game and Poultry Dealers

Torbay and Paignton

Many Useful and Suitable

CHRISTMAS GIFTS

will be shown by

V. L. COX

LADIES' OUTFITTER, GOWN MAKER

28 Victoria Street

A MERRY AND HAPPY CHRISTMAS to my "Reader Supporters"

F. H. SWAFFIN

COAL AND COKE MERCHANT

Parkside, Torbay Road

Tel. 5674 (Day or Night)

CHAS. L. BEER

ART GALLERY

FRAME MAKING, etc.

25 Torbay Road

"PICTURES FOR PRESENTS"

England

PAIGNTON

(Continued)

MUSIC FOR CHRISTMAS

There is no more acceptable gift at this festive season than MUSIC. May we post you a few useful recommendations for presents? We will gladly do this and it will be no obligation on your part.

HARRIS OSBORNE Ltd.

THE MUSIC CENTRE

Two Entrances:

Totnes Road and Dartmouth Road

Phone 5449

CHRISTMAS FARE

A REMINDER AND AN INVITATION

Come and inspect our choice selection of CHRISTMAS CAKES, PUDDINGS and MINCE PIES. Our CRACKERS are artistic and will delight everyone.

At Your Service Also by Phone 5048

EVANS & SONS

THE LEADING CONFECTIONERS

PLYMOUTH

WHEN

you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic

GET IT AT

POPHAM'S

Bedford Street, Plymouth

Phone 803

SIDNEY PARKER

FOOT EXPERT

95/6 Old Town Street, Plymouth

PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHSEA

The NEW MORANTS

offers every requirement for the CHRISTMAS SEASON

for Ladies, Children and Home

PALMERSTON RD., SOUTHSEA

JEANE ET CIE

Opposite Regent Cinema

56a London Road

GOWNS, SUITS, JUMPERS

OUTSIZES a Speciality

RICHMOND—SURREY

For Your NEW CAR

REPAIRS and OVERHAULS

PART EXCHANGES

DEFERRED TERMS

THE BLACK HORSE AUTO SERVICE CO.

By Christian Science church

Shen & Grena Roads, Richmond, S. W.

Phone: Richmond 2511 or Richmond 0859

Phone Richmond 0619

Ricket & Tietze

COIFFEUR DE DAMES

and Hair Specialists

Permanent Waving

5 Lower George St., Richmond, Surrey

Established Over Half a Century

Wright Bros. Ltd.

It costs less to shop at Wrights

R. COWPER & SON

1 and 3 Halford Road, Richmond

Builders, Decorators, Heating, Sanitary Gas and Electrical Engineers.

Established 1866

Telephone Richmond 0826-7

BUILDER

Art Decorator Hot Water Fitter

Surveyor

A. CLAYDEN

Paradise Road, Richmond

Tel. Richmond 732

Richmond's Famous Cake Shop

The Original Shop for MAIDS OF HONOUR

3 Hill Street, Richmond, Surrey

where the famous cakes have been sold since the reign of Henry VIII.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Monitor Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

The Last of the Great Skeptics

HISTORY will remember Clemenceau for three things—his courageous stand for justice when the Dreyfus case for years divided the French into two camps; his energetic pursuance of the war when France was flagging, and his part in framing the Versailles Treaty, a treaty which, however faulty, was the charter of post-war Europe.

Throughout his long public career it was his fiery vigor which most marked Clemenceau. He was a man of the widest interests. He was not merely a politician. It was Clemenceau who was among the first to recognize the merits of the impressionist school of painters. With Claude Monet in particular he developed a friendship whose record he set down in a little book. As a journalist he wielded immense power, both on the old *Aurore* and *L'Homme Libre*, which under the censorship he characteristically called *L'Homme Enchaîné*. His terrible wit earned for him the sobriquet of "The Tiger," and his fierce attacks brought down ministry after ministry.

Although he was mixed up in public affairs sixty years ago, when owing to the rôle he played it became prudent for him to seek asylum in America, it is for his remarkable reappearance in 1917 that he chiefly stands out. He had been under a cloud. Nobody wished him to be called to the post of Premier. Yet the position of France was becoming tragic. Russia had collapsed and the United States had not yet effectively entered the war. The French offensive had disastrously failed. There were difficulties in the high command. There were the beginnings of mutinies at the front and discontent among the civilians. There were supposed treachery and unquestionable laxity in high places. The demand for Clemenceau was irresistible. He came, swept away incompetence, cleaned up the Augean stables, and gave new heart to the French people by his own magnificent example.

We are properly reluctant to glorify anything pertaining to war, but Clemenceau displayed extraordinary qualities which in themselves were truly admirable. "Whatever his hand findeth to do, do it with might," is still an excellent rule of conduct.

Unhappily, he was less qualified for the task of peacemaker. A narrow, somewhat old-fashioned materialist, professing disbelief in real human progress, obsessed by the feud between France and Germany, he poured scorn on the idealistic views of Wilson and did much to dampen the enthusiasm of the world at the promise of a new page in mankind's history. The Treaty of Versailles bears perilsous evidences of his lack of faith in the future. Already its more rigorous provisions have proved unworkable, and although the word "revision" is still taboo, Clemenceau's successors have endeavored to soften the treaty in its application.

Clemenceau was skeptical, but year after year statesmen have pressed on in the effort to organize peace. Despite Clemenceau, the Covenant of the League of Nations was included in the treaty, and the League, though it has not yet fulfilled the highest expectations, has brought a nobler conception into diplomacy. Germany signed the Locarno pact with France and England, and was admitted on a footing of equality into the League. Reparations have, thanks to the Dawes and Young committees, been placed on a practical basis. Evacuation of Rhineland is being prepared. Restoration of the Saar is being negotiated. Above all, the Kellogg pact has expressed the nations' deeper consciousness of the necessity for peace.

Thus within a short span of years Clemenceau saw his skepticism refuted and the outlook of the world completely changed. Yet if everything that the treaty meant for Clemenceau has been or is being demolished, and the fragility of his idea of international life as a perpetual struggle, with armed peace as a mere breathing space between active combat, has been utterly shattered, still Clemenceau represented in the highest degree an epoch that is passing. Perhaps he was the last of the great skeptics, perhaps he was the last of the so-called realists who envisaged the future—in the light of the past—as an endless series of human conflicts.

Armchairing to Latin America

THOSE contributors who have been seeking to match for glamour the names of "Sambul, Singapore, Samarkand," offered in a recent editorial, might well turn to Latin America. There they would find, for instance, Bahia, Buenos Aires, Barranquilla, with Bogotá thrown in for good measure. Or to start in the realm of the Incas, Callao, Caracas, Colon roll trippingly off the tongue. To include the brilliant Brazilian capital one must take the older Portuguese name for another city of Brazil to have Recife, Rosario, Rio de Janeiro.

And to anyone who has read something of Central and South America, much more has traveled there, these names are sure to bring a picture of tropic or semitropic beauty, perhaps accompanied by a lit of Spanish song. Dwellers in North America and Europe are becoming much better acquainted with Latin America than they were even a few decades ago, and they are looking with increasing interest toward that equatorial continent.

One can test this out for himself by mentioning one of the lesser nations of Latin America

and seeing how many more of his friends can give its approximate position on the continent than would have been the case ten or twenty years ago. One knows Venezuela or Colombia for its oil, another buys wool from Uruguay or Paraguay, another has a friend who is a mining engineer in Ecuador or an automobile salesman in Costa Rica.

When hundreds of women's clubs in the United States take Latin America as a study subject for a year and devote programs to various of the South and Central American nations, one may be sure that ties of friendship are being forged. Among men there is a noticeable diminution of the impression that Latin-American nations are always in turmoil. Such bases of understanding The Christian Science Monitor wishes to strengthen through its series of articles on Latin-American nations appearing each week under the names of writers well informed on their subject.

North Americans who talk of wonderful possibilities for development to the southward frequently forget that much of South and Central America has a longer history and an older culture than their own continent, but the possibilities are there just the same, for Latin-American countries are yet but sparsely populated as compared with others, and their material advancement may be expected to go forward much more rapidly now that it has begun to take wings upon a broader spread of education and civic enthusiasm.

"Freedom," "Control" and the Pact

SPEAKING at a dinner of the Pilgrims' Society in London the other day, Frank B. Kellogg, former Secretary of State of the United States, said: "No one or two nations are going to be able to dominate the world. The control of the seas is now an impossible dream." The American diplomatist was speaking to an audience of Englishmen and Americans, but in a British atmosphere. Control of the seas has been for Great Britain for two centuries a doctrine at least as sacred to its people as the Monroe Doctrine is to the people of the United States. It required audacity for an American speaker to thus sound the knell of the British claim to maritime dominance. But the facts were with him, because control of the seas can only be maintained by the maintenance of a navy superior to that of any other nation. Even at that, such control might be made doubtful by the combination of two or more nations against the power seeking dominance. The established strength of the United States today makes it impossible for Great Britain longer to hope for predominance afloat.

The United States for its part has always preached the doctrine of freedom of the seas, and by that it meant simply the right of its people to trade with a belligerent nation as they chose, subject to the established rules covering contraband of war. "Freedom" is a word which sounds much better than "control," but, after all, the dogma maintained by the United States is based no less upon selfish considerations than is the British claim now contested and even exploded. Suppose a former Premier of Great Britain, addressing the Pilgrims' Society in New York, should say, "Freedom of the seas is now an impossible dream"? He might be quite as much within the truth as was Mr. Kellogg, because the freedom of the seas can only be maintained by a nation so strong afloat that it can back its claim to trade with belligerents with enough naval strength to break down any possible blockade. The United States might be able to maintain the freedom of the seas against Great Britain alone, but whether it could against a combination of Great Britain and a second great naval power is another question.

From the London incident one main lesson is to be learned; namely, that by the use of force no nation can any longer maintain a doctrine affecting other countries, and repugnant to other nations. If the freedom of the seas is a rule to be established and maintained it must be by international agreement, and by the establishment of some authority to give that agreement effect. The time is past when any one nation can or should by its own power, naval or military, impress its convictions, however admirable they may be, upon an unwilling world. The Pact of Paris especially condemned and abandoned any employment of war as an instrument of national policy. Renunciation of war implies the renunciation of the threat of war, and neither control of the seas so that an enemy nation may be starved, nor freedom of the seas in order that a neutral nation may fatten upon the trade of others unhappily embroiled in war, can under that world-wide agreement be maintained by force.

Britain's Waterway Revival

BOTH Great Britain and the United States appear to be on the verge of a river and canal renaissance after more than half a century during which waterways have been overshadowed by railways. President Hoover has recently outlined a program for the construction and development of 6000 miles of inland waterways.

The ambitions of Great Britain are, for geographical reasons, necessarily on a smaller scale, but nevertheless it is hoped that they will provide a valuable outlet for unemployed labor. According to Sir Oswald Mosley, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, the plans under discussion involve canal improvements from the Midlands to the Mersey and from the Midlands to the Severn. The possibilities of a ship canal between Leeds and Goole are also in review at the moment. Prospects are the brighter because of the success that has attended the widening of the Trent at Nottingham, and the increase in the volume of traffic on British canals that has taken place during recent years.

The idea of linking distant peoples by means of canals connecting the great river systems of the world has held the imagination of mankind at least since Roman days. Charlemagne meditated, for example, the joining of the Main, the Rhine and the Danube in this way. But little progress could be made until the introduction of locks, about the beginning of the fifteenth century, rendered waterway transport practicable over varying levels.

The period of canal activity in Great Britain did not begin until 1761, when the Duke of Bridgewater opened the Bridgewater Canal be-

tween Manchester and his collieries at Worsley. Then, for the best part of a century, canals prospered and flourished, to reach their zenith about the time of the introduction of railways. Their owners then became alarmed, and began to sell out to the new companies, with the result that in 1906, of a total of 3902 miles of inland waterways in the United Kingdom, 1138 miles belonged to the railways. In 1928 conditions were practically unaltered.

A royal commission which investigated the question of inland waterways in 1909 did not reach a unanimous decision, and its recommendations have not yet been adopted. Sir Oswald's remarks, however, suggest that the idea of linking up the Mersey, the Severn and the Humber estuaries with Birmingham and the Midlands is now to receive serious consideration at least.

Challenging the Business Cycle

AS PRESIDENT HOOVER steadily unfolds his plans for stabilizing and supporting American business, it is apparent that he is contemplating no passing remedies. His view is not of next week or next month, but of years to come. His goal is not simply to rescue the Nation from the effects of the Wall Street panic. His goal is not merely to check an impending depression. It is to render future depressions impossible.

To accomplish this end, Mr. Hoover must attack the root evil of the business organism, namely, the business cycle, and it is exactly at this point that the President is bringing to bear the collective leadership of labor, finance and industry. The time is come when the business cycle with its vicious fluctuations should no longer be accepted as an essential part of the industrial system. It was not many years ago that the cyclic financial panic was thought to be unavoidable, but today the conditions which were then looked upon as the natural laws of economics have been brought under control by the Federal Reserve System, and what was once esteemed to be inevitable has been proved by the Federal Reserve to be stupid and unnecessary.

What the Federal Reserve has done to the financial cycle, President Hoover proposes to do to the industrial cycle; and it can be done. The Federal Reserve applies intelligent and concerted initiative to the financing of production in times of stress. This meets but half the problem. There are times when similarly intelligent and concerted initiative must be applied to the financing of consumption. Today is one of those times, and the President, together with the Nation's business leaders, is taking steps to assist the consumer by increasing the opportunities for work and by maintaining wages unimpaired. The construction of public works by federal and state governments, and new outlays of capital by private industry, are therefore being speeded.

Such measures as these were necessary because the capacity to produce had outrun the Nation's capacity to consume. Purchasing power had not been maintained at a sufficiently high level to enable the public to buy back that which it had produced. Allocating expenditure for public works and capital expansion at a time such as the present constitutes that vital process of financing consumption.

In order that these measures may in the future be taken before rather than after predictable fluctuations in business, President Hoover is sponsoring the formation of a council of business leaders representing labor, industry and finance, which, functioning continuously, will mobilize industrial and commercial agencies so that production, trade and commerce can be kept on an even keel. Such a council would analyze business conditions from a national viewpoint, would advise federal and state governments as to the likely effects of their fiscal operations at any given time, and would afford a valuable leadership to private business.

Obviously, the problem is just beginning to be approached. The President is not dealing with any quack panaceas for business ills. His plans will not by any magic wand erase at once the vicious curves from the business graph, but their immediate application will most certainly level off the peaks and valleys on the path of business progress.

Editorial Notes

The Ottawa Evening Citizen deserves high credit for its frankness in printing the following paragraph:

Opponents of prohibition in the United States are hailing Premier Ferguson's victory as a "triumph for the wet." But it is a doubtful honor for this Province to have won three cheers from the American wet press, with visions of Old Man Ontario staggering down the path to "true temperance."

Coming from the home territory, such an expression may well be looked upon as expressing the sentiment of a large proportion of the residents of Ontario.

Compulsory motor insurance has come in for much discussion, both pro and con, but it has remained for the Toronto Globe to hit the nail on the head by pointing out that "the form of compulsory motor insurance most seriously required is against the heedlessness and recklessness of other drivers."

The example set by a recent delegation to Washington of sending greetings by means of a registered letter to the President, instead of requesting an audience where they might have an opportunity to shake hands and pose for a group picture, is worthy of emulation by many other delegations.

Some people say that the great pyramid of Cheops in Egypt was built too soon; that modern skill could build one like it in four years. Offhand, can you think of something built recently that people 5000 years from now will be traveling thousands of miles to gaze upon?

Theater managers of non-English speaking countries are complaining against American talkies. Actions, to them, evidently speak louder than words.

The man who makes good use of the minutes is likely to become a man of the hour.

Points West

I SAT in the great Northwestern Station in Chicago waiting for the announcement that the Overland was ready for occupancy. Presently it came. "Overland Limited—Omaha, Cheyenne, Ogden and points west." Leisurely, after the habit of the veteran traveler who knows the folly of haste, I moved through the restless crowds of this restless city, ready to follow the westward trail, the trail of the pioneers whose covered wagons only yesterday passed this way, across these same prairies, toward these same mountains, in countless quest of these same "points west."

I was at the very outset of another long, world-roving journey, a tour comprehending many places and thousands of miles of travel over land and sea. And I was taking this time, like the adventurers ever since adventure began, the trail toward the setting sun, the pioneering, empire-building path westward. And as I waited for the luxurious Overland to set forth, I thought of many things, most of all, perhaps—being alone—of the hails and farewells of the last few weeks. Ever since leaving the little village on the Maine coast where I had spent a delightful but most deplorably idle summer, there had been a succession of these hails and farewells, and everyone had been accompanied by something like this: "If there's one man in the world I envy—" and so forth.

I had been present at many a family gathering. I had visited in Philadelphia a dear friend greeted after eight years, a former colleague of the consular service. There was another in Washington. In Indianapolis I had renewed acquaintance with an English friend who was once of Birmingham.

Everywhere I rejoiced in those touches of the real home atmosphere so precious to the wanderer. Sometimes I, too, it may be, experienced a touch of that longing invariably and inevitably declared by everybody for my lot. More than once I would have stayed on for many days, as I was so often urged to do.

Happy would I have been could more than one of them all have accompanied me. And so, even as my boon of opportunity to travel and to make the acquaintance of all the world seemed rich to my friends, their boon of a home and all its joys appeared equally rich to me. What other conclusion is possible, then, than that we are all favored, some of us in one way, some in another? There is a joy in travel and there is a joy in home life, and it may well be that the true estimate of each is attainable only by him whose lot is the other. "It is a wonderful thing to be able to travel," declares one of my friends. "It is," I agree, "and it is an equally wonderful thing to have a home like yours."

Points west! The Overland is setting forth, by and by to strike the old Union Pacific Trail, the oldest of all paths westward across the prairies, where yesterday men laid the ties and rails and kept an eye out for hostile redskins the while. Here the pioneers of the Oregon and California Trails made their slow way onward ever toward those ties and rails were dreamed of, "points west" their destination, courage and high resolve their equipment, rich-hued adventure their inspiration. Somewhere among them, perchance, must have been numbered a forerunner of mine, since I, too, rejoice in the same quest, and regard now with a spirit of anticipation which banishes all envy

From the World's Great Capitals—Berlin

ANOTHER record has been established by the Luft Hansa with the unbroken flight of the air mail express from Constantinople to Berlin. The machine, fitted with a 500 horsepower Hornet engine and steered by von Schröder, left Constantinople at 3 a. m., dropped at 10:15 a consignment of mail over the Vienna airbase and arrived at Berlin at 1:10, having done the distance of some 2000 kilometers in ten hours with a speed of 200 kilometers an hour, despite very unfavorable weather the whole of the flight. The same plane, which left Berlin for Constantinople some days before, took a little longer, being obliged to land at Silbiri, only a fifteen minutes' flight from its destination, owing to shortness of fuel—a mistake which will naturally be avoided in future. These mail flights are now to be regularly operated and extended, the Berlin postmaster-general having long demanded a postal air service to the Balkans.

For many years German cookery did not appeal to foreigners; it was pronounced, and with some justification, too monotonous and too heavy. The fine cuisine, as it was termed, was for generations only known at courts and in the families of merchant princes. French cookery was always the standard. Now, however, as good cooking is to be had in Berlin as in any other capital of the world. It has, in fact, become quite a fine art, and a proof of this has been shown by the result of the recent international cookery exhibition at Frankfurt when, though Swiss, French, English, and cooks of other nations competed, the first prize was awarded to the Association of Berlin Cooks for the preparation of a seven-course dinner for sixteen persons and a dance buffet for forty persons. The Berliners are very proud of this success, especially as the credit was chiefly due to the skill of the chef of one of the most popular restaurants here. The prize was a somewhat bizarre one, consisting of a golden pot for broth.

Famous and beloved for their beauty though the once royal gardens of Sanssouci Palace, at Potsdam, have always been, nobody has ever had a peep into the former Kaiser's glass houses, of which he was so proud, until a short while ago. A new director has been appointed to supervise the gardens, and he is a man of progress; he intends to make the conservatories as great an attraction as even the gardens themselves, and to give the public free access to them. As the first step in this plan a flower show has been organized. Wandering through the fine park, involuntarily regretting the inroad of dull November days and the bareness of the trees, the visitor suddenly finds himself confronted with dazzling beauty and color. Chrysanthemums of every size and hue, orchids of brilliant tint and strange form, a wealth of roses and other lovely summer blossoms fill the large houses which are thronged all day long by delighted visitors.

The Berlin railway authorities, always on the lookout to increase the comfort and convenience of their passengers, have, together with the "Mitropa," installed an experimental innovation at the Anhalter Bahnhof, the important station for southern and southwestern Germany and Europe. Travelers who have not had time or opportunity to obtain a sleeping berth in advance, now find an illuminated sign: "Sleepers berths still to be had." The destination and departure times of the trains are given with the berths that are still at liberty. Should the innovation prove useful and become popular, it is to be installed at other important stations.

It is amusing to note how rapidly the game of golf, once started in Germany, is being taken up, while in America and England it has long lost all sense of novelty. Soon there will hardly be a town of importance in this country that has not its links on the outskirts. Following the example of Berlin and Dresden, the Bergischer Golf and Country Club at Neiges, near Elberfeld, has an excellent nine-hole course, and Düsseldorf will soon be in proud possession of very fine links in the Grafenberg Forest. For the present, only nine holes are contemplated, but there is plenty of space to enlarge the course to eighteen holes later on, and the golf enthusiasts have already decided to do so.

Fashionable German summer resorts have been counting their visitors' lists now that the season is at an end.

for the stay-at-home the distant "points west" beyond those shadowy mountains yonder and even beyond the vast Pacific.

The trail of the long trail, as it declares itself in the blast of the flying locomotive's whistle, in the roar of a steamer's siren as the command "Cast off!" comes from the bridge, in the announcement of the transcontinental train's departure in a great railway terminal, sounds in the wanderer's ears like the note of a bugle's call. And from the first the call has been to the westward quest.

That quest lured the vikings and ere them, if legend be not altogether baseless, the bold Welsh mariners. It beckoned on Columbus, Cabot, and Drake, and Cook. Yes, and it led the daring sailors of Phœnicia past the dread Pillars of Hercules into unknown regions of possible peril, but of sure adventure, whose promise banished all thought of fear. Westward and ever westward, until the unknown was no more and every frontier was conquered, has led the trail of the pioneers of empire for five times a thousand years, and even yet the path toward the setting sun lacks not its lure nor the call that way its potency.

Points west! Ever and always those words hold their correlation, of colorful quest, of high adventure, of vivid allure. Toward the western horizon, even as it glows gold in the sunset, the thoughts of men turn in golden fancy. In that rich afterglow as it holds over the Rockies yonder where the Oregon and California Trails divide, the pioneers of the covered wagons read promise of fortune. There the wanderers of yesterday read promise of high-colored adventure. And there even today the traveler of the westward trail reads promise of piquant incident and zestful contact. Somewhere beneath that golden glow and somewhere beyond those snow-tipped mountains lies California, a name to conjure with today as in '49, California and the Golden Gate and beyond that the Pacific!

Through that Gate and far across that vast Pacific the path westward unfolds itself, like another magic carpet, before me as the Overland rurs across the plains. For my wander-tour this time, as very vaguely and tentatively planned, is a long and comprehensive one. Shall I outline it to you? I think not. It is too indefinite for one thing, for I am one of those strange beings who refuses to have anything to do with "itineraries" and "advance bookings."

Never in my thousands of miles of journeyings have I engaged a hotel room ahead or purchased a steamship ticket more than forty-eight hours before the sailing date. Plans and schedules and "bookings" months in advance, though the ways of the conventional traveler, are cheerfully scorned of the true adventurer. The real savor of wandering lies in the following of one's inclinations and whimsies, in holding oneself free to alter a vague plan at an instant's notice.

And so for those reasons, and because, too, my aimless roamings for the next year or so may hold some surprises for all of us, I think I shall mention none of my anticipated "points west," nor outline any of my cheerfully indefinite plans for attaining them. We will have, I hope, many a chat about places on and off the "beaten track," just as we have had in the past. And, having already encircled the world twice, we will try to find a different way around this time.

M. T. G.

Nearly all show a falling off in native visitors, but a large increase in foreign. Thus, almost a thousand more foreign tourists visited Wiesbaden in September than was the case in the same month last year, those from Holland leading, and Americans following with 975. The resorts of the beautiful Black Forest were largely visited by foreigners, Switzerland and England increasing their representation greatly over last summer. But here again Germans showed a decrease, especially at Freiburg, one of the most beautiful centers. The reason appears to be that Germans were so long cut off from visits to France and Italy during the war and afterward, that they are now making ample use of the opportunity of renewing old associations.

At Brilon, in Westphalia, the first bell-founders' school in the world has been opened in connection with the Humpert Bell Foundry, which has been famous since the Middle Ages. The art of casting bells has hitherto been in the possession of a comparatively limited number of persons, and those employed in it have been for centuries chiefly in the same families. Both theoretical and practical instruction will be given at the new school and thus a knowledge of the bell-casting art will be in future more widely distributed.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must retain sole judge of their suitability, and this board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Where Is the Source of War?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the editorial in the Monitor, "Check War at Its Source," appearing on November 16, there seems to be no source mentioned. Those who come in contact with the public each day soon realize that the source of war is in the human mind. Most apparent to the observer are the casualties caused by the automobile. Selfishness and fear are behind these fatal accidents. Observers know that, after all, the World War was caused by fear and selfishness. In checking war at its source, would it not be well for leaders such as General Smuts to consider the human mind, and labor for understanding among nations?

Before tanks, gas, submarines, and airplanes existed, war was terrible to those directly concerned. Mere elimination of weapons will not eliminate war. Understanding will.

Anything like the understanding reached by those nations bordering upon the Pacific Ocean whereby, before going to war, they will consider well the matter in dispute, leads away from war because war bursts forth in the angry flames of sudden fear and hate.

Slowing up building of armaments tends, of course, to lessen fear of war, for it takes the zest of competition from the race to outdo, or keep abreast of, some other nation. And then there is no fear that some other nation will outstrip the rest.

It is true that what we most fear is likely to come upon us. Then to teach peace at any price because of fear of war tends to induce war. But to cast out fear, in the one efficacious way, as St. John defines it, "Perfect love casteth out fear," is checking war at its source.

Winchester, Mass. C. W. MORRILL.

Lemonade Versus Beer

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

So much has been said and is being said for and against prohibition that I should like to add a very pleasant observation made during the last summer months.

A number of streets were torn up and being repaired, and on my way to business, early in the morning, I would see large scrub pails filled with lemonade and with big pieces of ice in each pail, the men singing and whistling pleasant tunes.

Although still in my twenties, I can remember the old saloon days, when the workmen of the streets would have their cans of beer (and cans they usually were). What a contrast between the two sights!

This observation, made in a typical walk of life, tells us definitely that prohibition has come to stay, and all the hullabaloo of the wets will not change facts. I feel, too, that I can speak with authority, as I hail from a beer-brewing family, and even its members now acknowledge that prohibition has come to stay. JEWELL HEPFERNAN, New York, N. Y.